METROPOLITAN RECORD.

VOL. I---NO. 5. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1859. Price, Six Cents.

A Song of Rejoicing.

BY GERALD GRIFFIN.

My spirit is gay as the breaking of dawn,
As the breeze that sports over the sun-lighted lawn,
As the song of yon lark from his kingdom of light,
Or the harp-string that rings in the chamber of night.
For the world and its vapors, though darkly they fold,
I have light that can turn them to purple and gold,
Till they brighten the landscape they came to deface,
And deformity changes to beauty and grace.

Yet, say not to selfish delight I must turn
From the grief-laden bosoms around me that mourn;
For 'tis pleasure to share in each sorrow I see,
And sweet sympathy's tear is enjoyment to me.
Oh! blest is the heart, when misfortunes assail,
That is armed in content, as a garment of mail;
For the grief of another that treasures its zeal,
And remembers no woe, but the woe it can heal.

When the storm gathers dark on the summer's young bloom,
And each ray of the noontide is sheathed in gloom,
I would be the rainbow, high arching in air,
Like a gleaming of hope on the brow of despair.
When the burst of its fury is spent on the bower,
And the buds are yet bowed with the weight of the shower,
I would be the beam that comes warming and bright,
And that bids them burst open to fragrance and light.

I would be the smile that comes breaking serene
O'er the features where lately affliction had been;
Or the heart-welcome scroll, after years of alloy,
That brings home to the desolate, tidings of joy;
Or the life-giving rose-odor, borne by the breeze
To the sense rising keen from the couch of disease;
Or the whisper of charity, tender and kind,
Or the dawning of hope in a penitent mind.

Then breathe, ye sweet roses, your fragrance around,
And waken, ye wild birds, the groves with your sound.
When the soul is unstained and the heart is at ease,
There's a rapture in pleasures so simple as these.
I rejoice in each sunbeam that gladdens the vales,
I rejoice in each odor that sweetens the gales,
In the bloom of the spring—in the summer's gay voice,
With a spirit as gay, I rejoice, I rejoice!

THE ORPHAN TWINS OF BEAUCE.

A TRUE TALE OF FRANCE.

Many are the distinguished writers of our own day who have felt it alike their duty and their pleasure to hand down to posterity traits of female self-devotion, holding its unfaltering course undismayed by the difficulties and trials with which Providence (as it were to lend it sublimer lustre) has seen meet to surround its path; following uncalculatingly its high and holy impulses, with no other than the purest and therefore most irresistible of all motives, the accomplishment of some generous purpose connected with the well-being of another.

The heroic Elizabeth of Siberia, and the devoted wife of Count Lavalette—those bright examples of filial and conjugal self-sacrifice—may be thought to have owed to noble birth and superior education the inspiration of a lofty deed, and the courage requisite for its accomplishment. But had not Jeannie Deans proved that magnanimity and fortitude are not the exclusive appendages of wealth or nobility, an anecdote from another country will show that in a class almost lower still, with instinct alone for a guide, and nature for an instructress, *traits* of virtue may be gleaned, the more honorable and deserving of rescue from oblivion, that they looked for no other recompense than the happiness which it was their object to promote.

If Sir Walter's heroine may be imagined to have imbibed from the country of her birth somewhat of its romantic elevation, such could not have been the case with our heroine, for the plains of Beauce, where she first saw the light, though styled, from their fertility, the garden of France, are of the tamest and least picturesque character, nor was her vocation—that of maid-of-all-work in a farm-house—better calculated to inspire and foster a delicacy of feeling, often wholly independent of external circumstances.

It was in the thriving village of Artenay, about fifteen miles from Orleans, that Genevieve Asselin and her twin brother Maurice came into the world and displayed, from their joint cradle, an intensity of love for each other which it was the joy of worthy parents to witness and cultivate. All went well in the happy household till the father, a well-employed journeyman wheelwright, fell a victim to an accident in the exercise of his profession; his neat, tidy helpmate, quickly followed him to the grave, and the twin children, then twelve years old, were taken home by their late father's master, and treated as his own—a species of adoption common enough in the villages of France, to prove that the dwellers beneath their thatched roofs consider themselves the natural guardians of the orphans left among them without home or support.

Briefly must five happy years be passed over, during which the brother was instructed in his father's trade, and the sister made herself useful in all possible ways to the new parent, beneath whose eye they grew up lovingly together. But their protector, too, was taken from them by death, and the son who succeeded him in the workshop did not, alas! inherit with it his father's considerate tenderness for the poor twins. The boy he tasked beyond his strength, and exacted from the girl such humiliating drudgery that even gratitude to their benefactor could not long reconcile them to slavery with his successor.

Abundance of employment could have been found for the orphans separately; but to live apart had become to them a thought more formidable than any extent of privation together. To work for weeks perhaps, at distant farms, and leave Genevieve to the mercy of strangers, seemed to Maurice deserting both duty and happiness; while if Genevieve plied her late mother's skill with some village sempstress, the idea of who would care for Maurice, make ready his simple meals, and keep in order his rustic wardrobe, would haunt her to a degree which made remaining asunder impossible.

Together, then, like two saplings from one parent stem, which the force of the blast but entwines more inseparably, did the orphans struggle on through increasing hardships, until a rich farmer, compassionating their condition, and moved by their rare attachment, once more opened to them a joint home, on terms which, since one roof was to shelter them, they were too much overjoyed even to inquire into.

Here for five more happy years the lad found on the extensive farm, ample employment—now in his original vocation, now as a willing sharer in the labors of the field; while the care of the poultry, and all the miscellaneous duties of a *basse-cour* in France, lent robustness to the frame of his cheerful sister. A passing smile, or shake of the hand, through the day, sufficed to lighten its toils to both; and to sit together over the fire, or on some sunny bank at its close, was an extent of happiness they never dreamt of exchanging.

But the "course of true love"—even when hallowed, as here, by the sweetest ties of nature—seldom long "runs smooth." Harvest—in Beauce a season of peculiar activity and importance—was progressing amid the most strenuous exertions of old and young; and Maurice, always earliest and latest in the field, and gifted with uncommon strength and agility, was eagerly engaged in a sultry afternoon in placing, before an impending storm, the crowning sheaf on an immensely high stack, when one more vivid flash than ordinary of the lightning, which had long been playing along the uninclosed corn fields, struck the exposed pinnacle to which the poor lad clung, and hurled him down, breathless and senseless, among the pile of sheaves collected for a fresh stack below.

When the other workmen, many of them stunned by the same shock, gathered round their late fellow-laborer, they at first concluded him to be dead. A faint sigh undeceived them; but his eyes, when they did open, rolled vacantly round, and vainly did he attempt to utter a word. By feeble signs he pointed to his head as the seat of some fatal injury, of which no external trace could, however, be descried; but the effects of which were manifest in his limbs, which, on their attempting to raise him, bent utterly powerless beneath his weight, and he again fainted away.

It was a sad and sobered group who followed to the farm the wagon containing the well-nigh lifeless body of their light-hearted young comrade. But how powerless are words to describe the state of his sister, when the brother on whom she doated was brought home to her more dead than alive—how she suppressed the first burst of uncontrollable agony, to sit on the bed to which she had helped to lift him—his poor head resting on her bosom, her eyes fixed on her darling twin, in long and vain expectation of some sign of returning life!

Faint tokens came at last to reward her; but the glance of the slowly-reviving one rolled wildly around, without resting on anything till it met the fixed one of Genevieve, when a scarce perceptible smile crossed the pale lips of the sufferer.

"He knows me," exclaimed the fond girl. "God has spared him to me, and will yet grant me to be the means of restoring him by my care and kindness. We were born together, and together I feel we must live or die!"

The well-known voice found its way to the inmost heart of poor Maurice; fain would he have spoken a word of love and comfort in return, but his paralyzed tongue refused its office. All he could do was to point, with a feeble hand, to his forehead, and express by faint signs that there was the seat of the malady. The most skilful physician of the district, after an hour of unremitting attention, came to the conclusion that paralysis had for the present affected both the head and the lower limbs, but that the favorable symptom of his being able to point to the former, gave hopes that consciousness and reason would soon be fully restored.

And when, at the end of a week, the poor fellow stammered forth a few broken words, the first of which were "Genevieve" and "sister," who can tell her joy to be thus called on by the companion of her birth. To think he would no longer be a breathing mass, without the power of expressing a thought or a feeling, seemed reward enough for all her nights and days of anxious watching by his side. Since he had begun to speak, he would, no doubt, soon regain the use of his limbs. His arms got daily stronger, and to the precious word "sister," he would by degrees add the welcome one, "dear girl," "my help," "my comfort," and the yet more affecting request that she would "take pity on him."

"Oh, yes, yes!" she would eagerly answer; "God will take pity on us, and let me make you well by dint of care and kindness."

But if, as she thus spoke, she inadvertently kissed a little more fervently than usual, the poor sick head which rested on her faithful bosom, the screams of the poor sufferer, and convulsive fits on the slightest pressure, revealed the unchanged cause of his continued helplessness.

The doctor, once more summoned, pronounced the debility of the lower limbs all but hopeless; and the severe winter of 1823 was passed by the twins in a state more easily to be imagined than described. Genevieve devoted all its long nights, and every moment she could snatch from her work during the day, to the couch of the unfortunate cripple, who, though resigned to his own condition, yet prayed to be released by death from being a burden to all around him—to the sister especially, whose use and strength he was wasting, and whose every prospect in life he felt blighted by the calamity which had overtaken his own early career.

"Do you wish me dead, when you speak so, Maurice?" she would sobbingly reply to these heart-rending lamentations.

"Do you think I could stay upon earth if you go and leave me? I sometimes think I am going too, for my poor head throbs, and my limbs bend under me at times, almost like yours."

"I well believe it," the poor cripple would reply; "but it is all fatigue. You take no rest either by day or night."

"Oh, never mind that; God has given me strength to work, and the hope of seeing you at work again at your old trade keeps me up. Never lose heart, brother dear! You've seen the corn beat flat many a time and oft by the wind and rain, yet half a day's brisk breeze and sunshine set it all up again finer than ever!"

These encouraging words, from the most sensible, as well as most loving of sisters, had the effect of making the poor lad at times look forward to possible recovery; and to keep up his industrious habits and neatness of hand, he amused himself ere long in his chair with bits of ingenious workmanship; among others, a little model of a four-wheeled wagon on springs, in which it was his utmost ambition to be drawn by some of his comrades to church, or the village green on the evening of a holiday, to witness, since he could not share in, the sports of his rustic neighbors.

His sister, who was in the secret, and had furnished all that was required for the construction of the pet model of a carriage, had her own views on the subject, which were that it should be drawn by no one but herself. And harnessed in what was to her a complete car of triumph, she was able, after repeated trials, to fulfil her brother's darling wish, that he should attend, on Easter Sunday, the parish church of Artenay, about a mile distant from the farm. The only difficulty—at least in the eyes of the delighted girl—was how to get her brother, unable to endure, without agony, the slightest jolt, over the roughly-paved village street leading to the church; but so completely had her devoted conduct won on her fellow servants and their master, that the whole distance (a considerable one) was found by dawn, on the eventful day, so thickly covered with straw as to obviate the slightest injury to the invalid. From nine in the morning the church path was lined with inhabitants of the village thronging to sympathise with the happy girl, who, though declining to yield to any one the honor of drawing her brother—a task which she accomplished with a skill and gentleness none other could have shown—was yet astonished and bewildered by the admiring looks and congratulations pressed on her by her kind-hearted neighbors.

The part, however of the whole scene which went straight to her heart, and touched most deeply, was the distinction publicly conferred on her by the worthy Cure himself, who, pointing her out to his parishioners as a pattern of Christian charity and sisterly affection, and bestowing on the interesting pair his warmest benediction, said to her, in a voice of paternal kindness, "Take courage, my daughter, God approves of and protects you."

What a solace lay in these blessed words for all the sister's days and nights of toil and anxiety, responded as they were by the tearful glance of the brother, for whom she had done and suffered so much; and by his fervent prayers that she might be rewarded by Him who had put it in her heart so to befriend him! One result only she felt could fulfil such a petition, and something whispered to her it would not be denied. But spring had passed away without any marked amendment in the patient's condition. May had come and well-nigh gone, and with it the hope that fine weather might do something for the invalid; and, resigned at length to his fate, the young paralytic bade adieu for life to all idea of regaining the use of his limbs.

One evening when, as usual, his indefatigable sister had drawn him to the scene of rural festivity, beneath the old elms at the entrance of the village, he was accosted by an old soldier, lately come on a visit to a relation in the place, who, after closely questioning Maurice regarding his infirmity, gave him in return the important information that, in consequence of a splinter from a shell at the battle of Eylau, he had himself been two years

entirely deprived of the use of his limbs, and subject to spasms of the head, which had nearly bereft him of reason. Of the various remedies prescribed, none, he added, had the slightest success, till sea-bathing, persevered in for a whole summer—plunging in head foremost, and allowing the natural *douche* afforded by the successive waves to play freely as long as strength permitted, on the affected part—had at length effected a cure. "I was carried to the sea-side in a half-dying state," said the old corporal, "in a litter lent me by my colonel. At the end of a fortnight strength and appetite began to return, and with them my spirits and hopes of a complete recovery, which took place in the course of three months after. At first I could only walk on two crutches, then I threw one away, and on the 2d of September (a day I shall never forget) I walked, without as much as a stick, a good half mile from the town, to visit a couple of old friends. Back I came, still on foot, to finish my course of the baths; and within three weeks after, I was on the top of a coach for my own country, as hale and hearty as you see me before you at this moment."

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT NUMBER.]

CHAMOIS HUNTERS.—While scanning the rocks carefully I discovered two brown figures, at first hardly discernible from the crags down which they were scrambling, and evidently laden with something heavy. This I soon made out with the glass to be a chamois, its horns hooked through the sinews of the hind legs for convenience in carrying. Barailler now rejoined us, and we presently came up with the two men, who proved to be chasseurs of great renown, one especially—Sismondi by name—whose exploits are chronicled by all the mountaineers of this district. His intelligence, manly face, wiry rather than muscular frame, showed the daring, light-limbed cragsman. His companion was of a different stamp, thick-set and sinister looking, and kept dogged silence. Their dress—coarse brown homespun and woven woolen, with stockings and shoes of the same, and leathern skull cap—assimilated so well in color with the rocks, that it was not easy to distinguish them at a distance. Each carried a double-grooved rifle slung across his shoulders, of the rudest and plainest make, and very short in the barrel, but the thick blood stains which smeared their dress told of the good service they had done, and of many a chamois and marmot killed and brought down on their backs from the mountain heights. After depositing the chamois at the chalets, they returned once more to the mountains, and as our way lay together for some distance, I had a long chat with Sismondi, who I found as simple and modest as he was intelligent. His whole life was spent in the chase, and there was not one of the craggy fastnesses around us which he had not scaled again and again in quest of the chamois and marmot. I have rarely seen mountain rocks piled on one another in more fantastic contortions and wild confusion than the splintered peaks of Mont Faroma—the central point of the range—and I could not discover ledges enough for a footing for a goat. Yet Sismondi pointed out many places on the pathless cliffs where he had met with perilous adventures in climbing down, with chamois on his back, and which seemed almost incredible, though they were told in the simple and convincing words of truth. When the chamois and marmot season is over—which lasts from July to the end of November—they followed smaller game, such as hares, blackgame, foxes, &c., until the green herbage left by the melting snow afforded fresh food to bring the chamois into condition, after feeding all winter on the long bearded lichens of the pine forests. He confessed, indeed, that though chamois found a ready sale at Aosta, there was but little profit, after the perils and hardships of the chase. But the passion for the excitement of the chamois hunter's life is such that they could not endure the *ennui* of the valley, and regular life. A modern writer (Ruskin) who speaks of what he has seen and felt, has well said, "The spirit of the hills is action, that of the lowlands repose," and every real mountaineer will feel the truth of this, and acknowledge the force of that strange charm which is constantly impelling to fresh adventure, and bracing the nerves to the most daring feats, rendering the monotony of life in the plains, by contrast, dull and oppressive.

CURIOUS ACCOUNT OF AN ELEPHANT.—The following curious account of an elephant is related in the amusing "Memoirs of John Shipp," late a lieutenant in the 87th regiment of foot:

In the year 1804, when we were in pursuit of Hoolkah, there was in our encampment a very large elephant, used for the purpose of carrying tents for some of the European corps. It was the season in which they become most unmanageable, and his legs were consequently loaded with huge chains, and he was constantly watched by his keepers. By day he was pretty passive, save when he saw one of his species, when he roared and became violent, and during those moments of ungovernable phrenzy it was dangerous for his keepers to approach him, or to irritate his feelings by any epithets that might be repugnant to him. On the contrary, every endearing expression was used to soothe and appease him, which, with promises of sweetmeats, sometimes succeeded with the most turbulent to gain them to obedience, when coercive measures would have roused them to the most desperate acts of violence. By night, their extreme cunning told them that their keepers were not so watchful or vigilant. The elephant here alluded to, one dark night broke his chains, and ran wild through the encampment, driving men, women, and children, camels, horses, cows, and indeed everything that could move, before him, and roaring and trumpeting with his trunk, which is with elephants a sure sign of displeasure, and that their usual docility has deserted them. Of course no reasonable beings disputed the road he chose to take; those that did soon found themselves floored. To record the mischief done by this infuriated animal, in his nocturnal ramble, would fill a greater space than I can afford for such matter. Suffice it to say, that, in its flight, followed by swordsmen and spearmen, shouting and screaming, he pulled down tents, upset everything that impeded his progress, wounded and injured many, and ultimately killed his keeper by a blow from his trunk. He was speared in some twenty places, which only infuriated him the more, and he struck away with his trunk at everything before him. His roaring was terrific, and he frequently struck the ground in indication of his rage. The instant he had struck his keeper, and found he did not rise, he suddenly stopped, seemed concerned, looked at him with the eye of pity, and stood rivetted to the spot. He paused for some seconds, then ran towards the place from whence he had broken loose, and went quietly to his picquet, in front of which lay an infant about two years old, the daughter of the keeper whom he had killed. The elephant seized the child round the waist, as gently as its mother would, lifted it from the ground, and caressed and fondled it for some time, every beholder trembling for its safety, and expecting every moment it would share the fate of its unfortunate father; but the sagacious animal having turned the child round three times, quietly laid it down again, and drew some clothing over it that had fallen off. After this it stood over the child with its eyes fixed on it; and if I did not see the penitential tear start from its eye, I have never seen it in my life. He then submitted to be re-chained by some other keepers, stood motionless and dejected, and seemed sensible that he had done a wrong he could not repair. His dejection became more and more visible as he stood and gazed upon the fatheriess babe, who, from constant familiarities with this elephant, seemed unintimidated, and played with its trunk. From this moment the animal became passive and quiet, and always seemed most delighted when the little orphan was within sight. Often have I gone with others of the camp to see him fondling his little adopted; but there was a visible alteration in his health after his keeper's death, and he fell away and died at Cawnpore six months afterwards. People well acquainted with the history of the elephant, and who knew the story, said his death was caused by fretting for his before favorite keeper.

WHAT THE BRITISH PEASANT HAS TO BE THANKFUL FOR.—A Wiltshire clergyman writes: The extent of the parish in which I live is nearly 5,000 acres, without a single butcher in any of the villages; and half-a-dozen other parishes in the neighborhood are similarly situated; for the simple reason that the laborers in those parishes are unable either to feed pigs or to patronize the butcher in consequence of the low rate of wages they receive from the farmers. I reside in a parish (which ought not to be the poorest in the county, inasmuch as it is justly celebrated for the finest cattle-breeders in England, as well as for skillful and wealthy agriculturists) where the regular laborers are receiving only 7s. a week. When the father of a family has to maintain a wife and three or four children, all unable to work, paying 1s. weekly for house rent, and 1s. 4d. for a cwt. of coal, he has no spare money to buy either bacon, mutton, or beef; and as the wages are the same in the parishes referred to, the butcher is seldom seen, unless at the parsonage or the squire's.

THE MONASTIC INSTITUTION IN ITS RELATIONS WITH SOCIETY.

A LECTURE DELIVERED BY DR. IVES, SUNDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 20.

Dr. Ives delivered the third of the course of Catholic Sunday Evening Lectures on the evening of the 20th instant, at Mozart Hall, before a large and deeply interested audience.

The lecturer commenced by tracing the monastic institution to the individual; the Church had nothing to do with its establishment; it was the prompting of the Divine Spirit, the desire to attain perfection, that actuated the individual in every instance to give up all—friends, home and country—for the glory of God and the sanctification of his own soul. It is a common charge against the monastic orders, particularly the contemplative orders, that they shrank from the performance of their social duties, and refused to recognize the claims society has on every individual member. We freely admit, continued the lecturer, that every human being born into this world is bound to use his faculties for the good of all, but who among us fulfils this obligation? Is it the merchant who is wrapped up in his business, eager only to acquire wealth, and who in that pursuit disregards all the amenities of social life, and all the affections of the family circle, or the politician, who works only for a party, or the man of pleasure, who thinks only of the enjoyment of the hour? That the monastic orders do not mingle with the busy crowd is true, but are we, therefore, to conclude that the unconscious world is not directly benefited by them? When Israel fought against Amalek, the prayers of Moses did more to achieve victory than all the valor of her sons. And who can tell what famines and desolating plagues the prayers of these sainted recluses may not have warded off from an unconscious community. This is more particularly applicable to the contemplative orders, but those orders who mix with the world and minister to the necessities of their fellow creatures, are not exempt from the like charges. We have all heard of lazy, ignorant Monks, who passed their lives in indolent ease, anxious for the aggrandizement of their order, and totally indifferent to the sufferings of the poor. But did it ever occur to those who swell this popular outcry, that these lazy Monks were large landed proprietors, who in their intercourse with their tenantry set an example to the secular proprietors, and tacitly reproached their shortcomings and frequent acts of injustice. Large districts of country before considered worthless, were reclaimed by those religious brethren, and made to blossom like the rose. Be it remembered that they were no absentees; in the words of a Protestant writer, "The monastery was a proprietor that *never died;* its tenantry had to do with a deathless landlord; its lands and houses never changed owners; its tenants were liable to none of many of the uncertainties that other tenants were; its oaks had never to tremble at the axe of the squandering heir; its manors had not to dread a change of lords; its villagers had all been born and bred up under its eye and care; their character was of necessity a thing of great value, and as such would naturally be an object of great attention. A monastery was the centre of a circle in the country, naturally drawing to it all that were in want of relief, advice and protection, and containing a body of men, or of women, having no cares of their own, and having wisdom to guide the inexperienced, and wealth to relieve the distressed." Those who understand how favorable a settled condition is to morality will appreciate the benefits such institutions confer upon a community. Well might the people cling to the monastic orders, their protectors against legal tyranny, or landlord oppression. The first step taken by the monks in their capacity of land-owners was to manumit all serfs or slaves belonging to the land, for they believed that baptism by making men the children of God made them all free. Another charge against the monastic orders, was that they meddled in politics. That they did not shrink from a contest with any power that sought to oppress the people, that they feared neither wealth nor rank in the cause of the poor is true, and it is unquestionably true that they thwarted every enactment unfavorable to the interest of the lower orders. If this is to meddle in politics then are they liable to that charge. But the influence of the monastic institutions was not confined to the poorer class exclusively. Of course, by burdening themselves with the support of the poor, whom religion alone can relieve without degrading, they indirectly benefited the nobles; but they did more, they benefited them directly by spreading among them a love of letters, and by giving an asylum to their families in those stormy, unsettled ages when nothing but the sanctuary could have afforded them protection. Again, it is said they are not sincere, they are hypocrites, perhaps fanatics. Not sincere! When we see men and women forsaking everything that nature holds most dear, from deep-seated religious conviction; when we see them braving every danger and bearing every privation, to carry the gospel to benighted savages, imperiling their lives by land and water, by contagion or by violence; when we see them descending into the holds of infected prison ships, and into the mines of Mexico and Peru, living among barbarians or confuting in the streets of Pekin the wisest Chinese sages, making their worldly knowledge, their astronomical science open a way for the truths of Christianity; scaling mountains or fording rivers; can any man who has a heart that vibrates in unison with generous emotions repeat the heartless accusation. Who can meet these angels of mercy who daily cross our paths, going on their accustomed way, performing their heaven-inspired duties, and say they are not sincere. Surely that individual must be sincere who has nothing but his sincerity to support him; surely that society must be sincere that is willing to sacrifice every earthly comfort.

After enumerating the many brilliant scientific discoveries that emanated from monasteries, discoveries on which Kepler, and Copernicus, and Galileo, and Newton, founded their systems and laws, the lecturer concluded amid loud applause.

DEATH OF MR. HALLAM, THE HISTORIAN.—The constellation of writers who shed a radiance on the early part of the present century is fast vanishing away. Not the least remarkable of these, the historian of the Middle Ages, of the Revival of Letters, and of the English Constitution, Henry Hallam, died on the 22d, at the great age of 81. He has left but few of his companions behind him, and more than this, it was his bitter fate to outlive those who should have come after him; to see two sons of rare promise, who should have preserved his name, go before him, the pride of his life snatched from his eyes, the delight of his old age laid low in the dust of death. Among historians we doubt whether there is to be found one equal to Mr. Hallam in impartiality. There have been historians as erudite as he, not less acute, more inspiring as thinkers, more elegant as writers; but for sterling justice he is probably without a rival. There are few literary men who have reached an eminence to be compared with that of Hallam, of whose personal history so little is known to the great public. That he was born in or about 1778, that he was educated at Eaton, and from Eaton he passed to Christ Church, Oxford, and that at this university he took his degrees in 1799, are almost all the facts of his early life which have been published. After leaving the university he took up his residence in London, joined himself to the whigs, and acquired his first reputation as a contributor to the great Whig Review established in the northern metropolis. He quietly settled down to his work, marrying in the meantime, and in 1811 rejoicing in the birth of his little Arthur, who was such a marvel of a child that at the age of seven he learned to read Latin with fluency in a year. It was amid this domestic happiness and the repose which it provided that, in 1818, he at length gave to the world the first, and perhaps the greatest of his works, the "View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages." He waited nine years, and then gave to the world his "Constitutional History of England, from the Accession of Henry VII. to the Death of George II." After these publications Mr. H. turned from political to literary history, preparing to write a full account of the Revival of Letters and the various steps by which a literature came to be cultivated in the vernacular languages of Europe. To none of his works could we point more confidently than to this for evidence that he who has now gone from among us, full of years and of honor, was a good and a great man, genial in his nature, wise in judgment, truthful to the last degree, and doing with might whatsoever his hand found to do. [London Times.

Celebration of the Anniversary of Washington's Birthday.

The 22d of February was one of the finest days we have had during the present season, and so far as the weather was concerned afforded a splendid opportunity for the celebration of the anniversary of the birthday of the great man of whom it has been so well said, "Providance had left him childless that the nation might call him Father." The great feature of the occasion was the procession of the military. The following regiments took part in the celebration: The Eighth Regiment, Washington Greys, Col. George Lyons; the Twelfty Regiment, Independence Guard, Lieut. Col. Weeks, commanding; and the Fifty-fifth Regiment, Garde La Fayette, Col. Eugene Le Gal; the Seventy-first Regiment, Col. A. S. Vosburgh; Seventh Regiment, National Guard, Col. Duryea, and the Highwood Guard, Capt. Newkirk, of Hoboken.

In the evening a dinner was given by the National Guard, at which the festivities of the day were closed by patriotic speeches, toasts and sentiments.

EXPECTED IRISH PATRIOT.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF

ILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN.

rvices in the Cause of Irish Nationality and Independence.

am Smith O'Brien, the distinguished Irish whose arrival in this city in the steamship Albert is so anxiously looked for by men asses, is the second son of Sir Edward , Baronet, of Drumoland, in the County of reland, and is a gentleman distinguished r his refined education, his high sense of and a pure and disinterested love of his and. Mr. O'Brien was born in the year d is, consequently, now in the fifty-fifth his age. His lineage is one of the most id ancient of all the noble Celtic families, stral record showing a royal descent from brated Brian Boroimhe, who ascended the f Ireland in the year 1003, and was killed attle of Clontarf, which resulted in the ex- of the Danes in 1014. From Brian came gs of Thomond—Turlogh Donn, Connor, n, and Donough. The first baronet of the as Donough O'Brien, who was created the year 1686, and from him Smith O'Brien nded in a direct line. Mr. O'Brien's was Charlotte, daughter of William Smith, Cahirmoyle, in the County of Limerick, dy married Sir Edward O'Brien in the 9, and bore him five children, viz.: Lucius, sent baronet, William Smith, Edward, and Henry O'Brien, who took holy orders piscopal church.

m Smith O'Brien was educated at the Harrow School, and afterwards graduated ridge University, England. A class-mate companion of his at Harrow has often stimony to the writer of this sketch of and chivalrous tone which even then per- e youthful mind of O'Brien, who would o the "right" with a tenacity amounting o stubbornness. This gentleman is the arles Leslie, son of the late Lord Bishop ore, and a relative of the Duke of Wel- who had excellent opportunities of be- acquainted with Mr. O'Brien.

O'Brien made his first entry into and Parliamentary life in the year 1837, was elected member for the borough of in the County Clare. Ennis was one of oroughs then known as "pocket bo- " and the representation of the town was within the influence of his own family. sent to Parliament as the exponent and ntative of their opinions, which were aristocratic and strictly conservative to- he Church and State. The agitation for emancipation was at its height in that d Smith O'Brien's generous soul soon re- at the idea of having to vote for the con- of the religious persecution and civil tion of over seven millions of his coun- merely on account of their religion. Act- is noble impulses he soon departed from ditary political creed of his family, and he Catholic Association under the gui- Daniel O'Connell, becoming in a short of the most eloquent and faithful advo- civil and religious liberty.

the consummation of the great measure ncipation, Mr. O'Brien continued in the f Commons, being always first among the rs of measures brought forward for the of education, the reform of Parliament, the ion of the judicial bench and magistracy, more accurate definition of the land ight of the Irish tenant farmers. He, , mostly acted with the moderate rty, and was known as a liberal conserva- Mr. O'Brien gained the reputation of a good member of the Commons, and his em- nd earnest style of delivery insured him ntion of members of all parties. For these he never wanted a seat in the House, and abandoned the representation of the town s he was returned triumphantly by the en- d constituency of Limerick County as epresentative. Having voted in the year inst the then Whig Ministry—who were d by all the force of Daniel O'Connell—the was dissolved, O'Brien's vote and influ- ing placed the Ministry in a minority. ought on him the sarcastic denunciations reat Agitator himself, but notwithstand- his influence O'Brien was at the general , returned again by the voters of Limerick. in the year 1843, Lord Stanley, now Earl y and Prime Minister of England, intro- is famous "Arms Act" into the House ns Smith O'Brien opposed it with all his and that penal measure for the disarming rish people became a dead letter. The Re- sociation, then sitting in Conciliation Hall, passed a unanimous vote of thanks to Mr. for this service, and at the same time ell denominated Lord Stanley the "Scor- anley," a *sobriquet* which is even now ap- casionally to the Premier by his opponents and out of the National Legislature.

ction of O'Connell towards Mr. O'Brien produce any political acerbity in the mind of the latter, nor did he revenge the warmth of language of the great leader on his followers, for, having sought justice for his country from every division of English party in Parliament, and finding his efforts either sneered at or unheeded, Mr. O'Brien joined the Repeal Association as a member. His accession to the ranks of that body was hailed by the people of Ireland with the greatest enthusiasm, and on the day he entered Conciliation Hall, supported by O'Connell, the popular applause was unbounded, and it may be truly said that for a time the Liberator himself was forgotten in a general admiration of the chivalrous member for Limerick. Mr. O'Brien continued an industrious and faithful member of that body—liberal both of his time and cash—until the introduction of the famous "Peace Resolutions" of Mr. John O'Connell, which asserted in effect the doctrine that no amount of national happiness was worth, under any circumstances, the shedding of a drop of human blood. Mr. O'Brien, with other members, dissenting from this as tending to hamper future action in every contingency, and throwing a stigma on the memory of all the revolutionary patriots of bygone days, seceded from the body and formed a separate organization, known as that of "Young Ireland." This Society took for its organ The Nation newspaper, conducted by Charles Gavan Duffy, but they soon after addressed the masses through such journals as The Felon, The Tribune, and The Irishman, now de funct. O'Connell prophesied the signal failure of the Gun Club system advocated by this party, and endeavored to point out to them that the moment they violated the English law against organized delegation and military organization, they would be either shot down in the field or punished for high treason at the bar of justice. Smith O'Brien, singled mind in all his course, and conscientious of honesty of purpose, paid no attention to the advice of the Sage, but on the contrary, after the explosion of the French revolution in 1848, he became bolder in his language, and more defiant in his attitude towards the existing Government, going so far as to assert in the House of Commons that he would retire from that body and cross over to Ireland, where he would organize a separate and independent republic. When he did reach Ireland he became even more bold in his language, and so much faith did the younger portion of the community have in his doctrines, that they responded to his appeals by a very general orgnaization. This induced the Government of England to suspend the Habeas Corpus act, and issue warrants for the arrest of Mr. O'Brien and many other popular men, on a charge of sedition.

O'Brien and his co-laborers were thus outlawed, and fled from their usual residences, throwing themselves on the people for safety, and it is a remarkable fact, and one highly creditable to the name of the Irish peasantry, that although every one of them took refuge in the fastnesses of either Tipperary or Limerick, and were daily walking on retired roads of those counties with a heavy price placed on their heads, not one of them was ever betrayed to the police or military by their impoverished fellow patriots. During this period, in order to save Mr. O'Brien from capture, the Young Ireland leaders and their followers came in collision with a party of English dragoons at the road barricades erected between Ballingarry and Killinanle, in the County of Tipperary, and next day attacked the police barracks in the town of Ballingarry. This fight, variously called the "Battle of Ballingarry," and the "Battle of the Cabbage Garden," rendered the parties who took part in it liable to a charge of "high treason," and Mr. O'Brien, foreseeing nothing but popular ruin as likely to result from the action of his followers, soon after surrendered himself to the officers of the Crown.

In the May of 1848 Smith O'Brien, in company with Thomas Francis Meagher, Terence Bellew McManus, and Patrick O'Donohoe, was brought to trial before a Special Commission, sitting in the Town of Clonmel. They were all convicted of the capital felony of high treason, and all sentenced to be "hanged, drawn and quartered—the bodies to be disposed of as Her Majesty pleased." Queen Victoria soon after commuted the death penalty to transportation for life to New South Wales, and the prisoners were sent to that colony accordingly. From there Mr. McManus made his escape after a few years, orriving at San Francisco, where he yet remains, quietly pursuing his trade avocations. Mr. Meagher escaped to New York, where he now resides, and Mr. O'Donohoe died in Brooklyn soon after coming to New York. Mr. O'Brien endured his solitary exile with dignity and patience. He made no attempt to fly and uttered no sigh for pardon. Silently he bore his separation from his wife, his children, and his magnificent estate, grieving, as every one acknowledged, more on account of the reports which reached him of the death, exile and poor-house debasement which fell on his countrymen in consequence of the potato famine, than for his own punishment and personal sufferings. Queen Victoria, touched in her woman's heart by so much high-souled magnanimity, granted a pardon to Mr. O'Brien in 1854, in consequence of which he returned to his home, his children and his friends. Her action at once restored him to liberty, and removed the attainder, which follows a conviction for high treason, from his property, on which he has since resided, cultivating a love for literature and art, as usual, and enjoying the refinements and courtesies of the society to which he was accustomed.

During this period Mr. O'Brien has abstained from any active participation in politics. He has, however, addressed some able letters to the Irish people on the present aspect of the affairs of the island through the press.

He visits this country entirely on account of the pleasure and health which he may derive from the trip, and the joy which it will give him to embrace many old friends who cannot return to Ireland to see him, and to witness his countrymen in the enjoyment of that employment and freedom from oppression which he—fruitlessly but honestly—endeavored to obtain for them at home. Mr. O'Brien has assured leading politicians in Dublin that he will religiously abstain from any discussion of our peculiar political system or institutions, and there is no doubt but tne Bayard of modern legislators, as he has been termed in the English Parliament, will keep his word.

During Mr. O'Brien's Parliamentary career he evolved a very significant constitutional question as to the right of England over Ireland, which may yet produce important political results. When the Union with England was voted by the Irish Parliamant the great jurists of the day—Plunkett, Burke, Curran, and others—denied that the members of the Irish Parliament, who were only elected for a term of years, had any right to transfer the seat of legislature to a foreign country and curtail the representation and rights of the electors for ever after. The point was generally conceded to be good, but in the wholesale Parliamentary corruption which ushered in the act of Union it was unheeded or rejected. During the administration of Sir Robert Peel, Mr. O'Brien refused to serve on a Railway Committee of the Commons, asserting that he was sent to discharge duties pertaining to Ireland alone, and denying the right of the Speaker to send his warrant into Ireland to arrest him for contempt. Sir Robert Peel, however, arrested Mr. O'Brien summarily, and placed him in durance in a room of the House of Commons. Some ignorant persons sneer at O'Brien for this; but had Peel sent him to the Tower, the question of England's jursidiction over Ireland would, without fail, have been tested in the strongest manner, and with perhaps a pleasing effect.

Smith O'Brien has had six children born to him, who are named Edward, William Joseph, Lucius Henry, Donough, Lucy Josephine, and another son whose name we do not now recollect. His son Edward O'Brien was born on the 23d of January, 1837, and he, with his brothers, were cared for and educated by the Rev. Father Kenyon, a Catholic priest of Limerick, in whose charge they were placed by their father on his removal by law from Ireland. Mr. O'Brien's family is connected by marriage with some of the highest in the United Kingdom, and when he was at large, before his arrest in 1848, the house of his near relative, the Rev. Mr. Godley, a rector in the County Leitrim, was rudely searched for him by the Police.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION OF MR. WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN.

CONVENTION OF IRISH SOCIETIES AT HIBERNIA HALL.—In view of the expected arrival of William Smith O'Brien, there was a large attendance of delegates at the last weekly meeting of the various Irish Societies at Hibernian Hall on the 18th inst. These bodies have determined upon a public demonstration in respect to the man whose undoubted patriotism, whose unswerving integrity of character, and whose high and chivalrous sense of personal honor have given him such a firm hold on the love and esteem of his countrymen.

The meeting was presided over by Hugh O'Reilly, Esq., and the names of the delegates having been called and the minutes of the last meeting read and approved, the Convention entered at once upon the principal business before it.

Mr. Sandford, after a few appropriate remarks, proposed that a Committee of five be appointed for the purpose of conferring with any other Societies who desired to participate in the proposed demonstration. A brief discussion followed, in which Messrs. McGrath, Malone, Capt. Markey and other gentlemen took part. The motion of Mr. Sandford was finally adopted, and the following Committee appointed:

Captains Markey and Cox; James Sandford, Thomas Kiernan, and Philip Malone.

To these were added the names of the officers of the Society.

Another motion was afterwards adopted, to the effect that a committee should be appointed composed of one member from each of the societies represented in the convention, for the purpose of drawing up a route of march and of conferring on the subject with the officers of military companies who have decided upon joining in the celebration. The following were appointed as the committee:—

Owen Kiernan, John Cox, Jas. Cullen, John Kenny, John Knox, William M'Gowan, John M'Namara, Thos. Corrigan, Anthony Kelly, Thos. Monaghan, Jas. Carrigan, John Reilly, Thos. Kiernan, Edw. Donnelly, and William Walsh.

Before the adjournment a vote of thanks to Dr. Connery was unanimously passed for the active interest which he had manifested in the objects of the meeting.

MEETING OF MILITARY.—A meeting of Company F of the Fourth Regiment of the New York State Militia, was held on the same evening, and for a purpose similar to that of the Convention already referred to. The following preamble and resolution, offered by Capt. James McMahon, was enthusiastically adopted, and a Committee appointed in compliance therewith, after which the meeting adjourned:

Whereas, Ireland's sterling and always constan- patriot, William Smith O'Brien, is shortly expect ed to arrive in this city, on board the steamship Prince Albert; and whereas, it is the duty not only of every Irishman but of every lover of liberty and free institutions to tender to him a hearty welcome and an adequate expression of their feelings on this his first visit to this land of freedom; therefore

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to confer with such other committee as may be appointed by the citizens of New York and its vicinity, to make all necessary arrangements or report some suitable plan for giving this sterling friend of Ireland's freedom a grand public reception.

THE MAGDALEN ASYLUM.—We have, in a former number of THE RECORD, called attention to the fact that the Young Friends of Ireland intend giving a grand Soiree on St. Patrick's night, at Niblo's saloon, for the benefit of the Magdalen Asylum. Our readers are aware of the objects which this truly benevolent institution has in view, and we need only say that the good Sisters under whose charge it is are dependent upon the liberality of the Catholic Community for its means of support. The object is one to which they have thought it not too much to devote a life time and their best energies of mind and body.

LECTURE BY VERY REV. J. DONOVAN, D.D.—A lecture on the following subject will be delivered at St. Peter's Church, Barclay street, on Sunday evening, Feb. 28: "The Exalted Dignity of Christian Charity, and its Practical Illustration by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul."

LECTURE BY DR. BROWNSON.—This able speaker and writer will deliver a lecture at the Cooper Institute on the evening of the 8th of March. The subject selected is "The Church and the Threat. ened Revolutions in Europe."

SACRED CONCERT AT THE CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.—A Sacred Concert will be given in this Church on Sunday Evening, Feb. 27. The proceeds are to be employed in defraying the expenses of the new organ which has quite recently been put up in this edifice, and which is regarded as one of the best in this city. It is intended that the occasion shall be one of the most interesting of the kind that has taken place in the metropolis for some years, and nothing has been left undone to make it so. A choral force of thirty male voices will add greatly to the other musical attractions of the evening. The concert is to commence at half-past 7 o'clock, and the tickets may be purchased of the sextons of the different Churches, at the door of the Church on the evening of the concert, and at the store of Dunigan, and other Catholic publishing houses.

CATHOLIC SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES.—The lecture which is to be delivered by Dr. Huntington on Sunday evening next, will be on "The Great Modern Contrast, or the Idolatry of the Nineteenth Century."

ST. MARY'S CHARITABLE SOCIETY.—A festival for the benefit of the Ladies' Charitable Society attached to St. Mary's Church, will be given at the Chinese Assembly Rooms on the 1st of March next. The proceeds are to be devoted to the relief of the poor. The particulars in regard to the festival are stated in the advertisement which will be found in another column.

Obituary.

CHARLES HENRY LAYTON.

Died on Saturday, the 19th inst., of consumption, Charles H. Layton, one of the attaches of The New York Herald.

The deceased, with whom it was the pleasure of the Editor of The Record to have been acquainted for many years, was one of that invaluable class of men to whom the world is so much indebted and of whom it knows so little. He had been for a long period connected with The Herald, in which office the writer of this inadequate tribute to his character made his acquaintance, and in which many fine qualities of head and heart rendered him a favorite with his associates. The following obituary is taken from The Herald, which has lost in his death a faithful employe and a man of true personal worth:

Mr. Layton was born on Long Island, but his father removed to the West, and the subject of this paragraph lived some years in Cincinnati, where he published a paper. From 1845 till five years ago he acted as foreman, and finally as night editor, of this journal. He then went to Charleston, S. C., partly to benefit his health and partly to take charge of The Charleston Standard, as manager. But his wife became sick of yellow fever, his own health rapidly declined, and altogether he became disgusted with the place, and returned to New York, after the lapse of a year. Shortly after, a vacancy occurring in the foremanship of our job office, he was appointed to that post, and held it up to the time of his death. It was only within the last fortnight that he was disabled from attending to his business. He was a faithful, able and excellent employe, and won the esteem and respect of all who knew him. He was of strictly temperate habits. His integrity of character was beyond all doubt. When he was leaving here for Charleston his companions in the composing rooms presented him with a handsome gold watch and chain as a token of their esteem. He had been for a very long time apprehensive of this insidious disease, which began by attack in his throat; but it was only in the last few years his failing flesh and sunken eye and drooping form gave evidence to others that it had made fatal inroads upon him. Some eight years ago he appeared extremely healthy, and had a powerful and athletic frame till after a severe attack, about that time, of typhoid fever; he has steadily lost in flesh since then, and several years ago his voice began to fail him. He was forty years of age, and has left a wife and two children to deplore his loss.

A Parental Ode to My Son, aged Three Years and Five Months.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

Thou happy, happy elf!
(But stop—first let me kiss away that tear)
Thou tiny image of myself!
(My love, he's poking peas into his ear)
Thou merry, laughing sprite!
With spirits feather light,
Untouched by sorrow, and unsoil'd by sin
(Good heavens! the child is swallowing a pin!)

Thou little tricksy Puck!
With antic toys so funnily bestuck,
Light as the singing bird that wings the air
(The door! the door! he'll tumble down the stair!)
Thou darling of thy sire!
(Why, Jane, he'll set his pinafore a-fire!)
Thou imp of mirth and joy!
In love's dear chain, so strong and bright a link,
Thou idol of thy parents (Drat the boy!
There goes my ink!)

Thou cherub—but of earth;
Fit playfellow for Fays by moonlight pale,
In harmless sport and mirth
(That dog will bite him if he pulls its tail!)
Thou human humming-bee, extracting honey
From ev'ry blossom in the world that blows,
Singing in youth's Elysium ever sunny
(Another tumble—that's his precious nose!)
Thy father's pride and hope!
(He'll break the mirror with that skipping-rope!)
With pure heart newly stamp'd from nature's mint
(Where *did* he learn that squint?)

Thou young domestic dove!
(He'll have that jug off, with another shove!)
Dear nursling of the hymeneal nest!
(Are those torn clothes his best?)
Little epitome of man!
(He'll climb upon the table, that's his plan!)
Touch'd with the beauteous tints of dawning life
(He's got a knife!)
Thou enviable being!
No storm, no clouds, in thy blue sky foreseeing,
Play on, play on,
My elfin John!

Toss the light ball—bestride the stick
(I knew so many cakes would make him sick!)
With fancies buoyant as the thistle down,
Prompting the face grotesque, and antic brisk
With many a lamb-like frisk
(He's got the scissors, snipping at your gown,)
Thou pretty opening rose!
(Go to your mother, child, and wipe your nose!)
Balmy, and breathing music like the south
(He really brings my heart into my mouth!)
Fresh as the morn, and brilliant as its star
(I wish that window had an iron bar!)
Bold as the hawk, gentle as the dove,
(I'll tell you what, my love,
I cannot write unless he's sent above!)

THE SUSPECTED SPY.

A STORY OF THE PENINSULAR WAR.

During the time that Murat held military rule at Madrid, he had occasion to send important despatches to Junot, then at Lisbon; but it was a matter of great difficulty, as all the roads to Lisbon were in possession of the army of Castagnos—troops commanded by the most distinguished men of the Spanish revolution—and were also infested by a more dreaded enemy of the French, guerillas.

Murat spoke of his embarrassment to Baron Strogonoff, the Russian ambassador at Madrid. Russia was at this time the friend more than the ally of France. After some consideration, Strogonoff said he thought it could be managed. He proposed that a Polish lancer, dressed in the Russian uniform, should be charged with despatches from his court to Admiral Siniavin, who was then at the port of Lisbon, and that he might at the same time convey *verbal* despatches from Murat. This scheme, he thought, was the more practicable, as the insurgent army of Castagnos was very desirous to obtain the neutrality of Russia, and therefore it was not likely they would give cause of umbrage by ill treating its messenger.

Murat was delighted with this ingenious plan, and immediately sent a request to Krasinski, the Polish commander, to be furnished with any young man of his corps whom he could recommend as brave, intelligent, and of good address. A young Pole, eighteen years of age, named Leckinski, volunteered for the dangerous service.

Murat, who himself could calmly look death in the face, could not, however, in this instance, help pointing out to Leckinski the great peril he would be in should he be discovered. The young Pole smiled and said, "I thank your imperial highness for having honored me above my comrades by selecting me for this duty, and I promise to render a good account of my mission." This bold and unaffected reply inspired the confidence of Murat, who forthwith gave him his instructions, when he departed for Lisbon, dressed in the Russian uniform, and furnished with the despatches for Admiral Siniavin.

The two first days passed without molestation; but about the afternoon of the third, Leckinski was surrounded and taken prisoner by a Spanish troop, who, having disarmed him, dragged him before the commanding officer, who happened to be Castagnos himself. Let the chief be who he might, however, Leckinski saw that he was inevitably lost if he was recognized as a partisan of the French. He therefore determined on the instant not to speak a word of French, and only to answer in Russian or German, both of which languages he could speak fluently.

The dreadful imprecations uttered on all sides on his way to Castagnos, told him his doom was already sealed. He had before his eyes the horrible fate of General Rene, who a few weeks before this, in executing a mission similar to his own—endeavoring to join Junot—had been assassinated in the most barbarous way, and expired amidst the most frightful tortures. Death by torture creates terror even to the stoutest heart, and the blood round the heart of the young Pole froze within him for an instant.

"Who are you?" said Castagnos in French, which he spoke well, as he had been educated at Sorrize. Leckinski looked at him steadily, and made a sign of ignorance, and answered in German, "I don't understand you." Castagnos, who spoke German, did not perhaps wish to figure further in the matter, as he left one of his staff to continue the interrogatories.

The young Pole answered alternately in Russian and German, but never once let slip the least French intonation. He was, however, very uneasy, as he was in a very small room, surrounded by a crowd of men eager for his blood, who only waited for his being pronounced French to fall upon him and massacre him.

These sanguinary feelings increased to a pitch beyond the control of even the General himself, in consequence of what appeared a most unlucky incident. An aide-de-camp of Castagnos, a man fanatically patriotic, as there were many in the Spanish war, and who, the moment Leckinski was taken, pronounced him to be a French spy, rushed into the chamber, dragging a peasant dressed in brown cloth, with a red feather in a high conical hat. The officer made way through the crowd, and, placing the man opposite Leckinski, said, "Look well at this man, and say whether he is really a Russian or a German. He is a spy; I will swear it with my life," said he, stamping furiously.

The peasant in the meantime attentively examined the features of the young Pole. The examination was not long; for, darting a malignant glance, with his eyes burning with rage, he clapped his hands, and cried out, "He is a Frenchman! he is a Frenchman!" and then told them that he had been only a few weeks ago at Madrid with some cut straw, which had been required from his village, as well as from every other in the district. "And I recognize this man," continued the peasant, "as he who received my portion of the forage, and who gave me a receipt for it." This was true. Castagnos possibly saw the truth of it; but he was a noble and generous adversary, and it was not by massacres that he wished to build up the edifice of Spanish liberty, which would have been raised more beautifully, and more durably, had such men as himself, Romana and Palafox had the sole direction of affairs. He saw well that the young man was not a Russian, but he dreaded the horrible atrocities which would have been inflicted on him, should he have been identified as a Frenchman. There was a doubt, and, above all, his appearance bespoke favor. He, proposed, therefore, that he should be allowed to continue his journey, for Leckinski persisted that he was a Russian, and did not know a word of French. But at the first word the General uttered, there arose a hundred threatening voices, and even murmurs of the word "traitor" applied to himself. There seemed then no hopes of mercy, for man becomes ferocious when he fears for himself. "You wish, then," said he, "to risk a rupture with Russia, whose neutrality we have solicited?" "No!" said his officers, "but let us prove this man."

Leckinski heard all, for he understood Spanish. He was led out of the chamber, and thrown into a place which might have passed for one of the most frightful dungeons of a feudal keep. At the moment the Spaniards had stopped him, he had not eaten anything from the night before, and when the door of the prison closed on him he had been eighteen hours without food. Add to this the fatigue he had undergone, the anguish and deep anxiety of his situation, and it will not be considered surprising that he fell nearly fainting on his wretched bed, which was placed in a corner of the room. The sun was not yet set. He had a glimpse of it through a cleft in the wall above his head, and the light, so brilliant in beautiful Estremadura, for a time cheered the heart of the poor prisoner.

This source of consolation, however, soon left him; the heavens became murky and cheerless; night closed around all; and poor Leckinski had full leisure to contemplate his dreadful position, which he judged as almost without the least hope.

He was undoubtedly a brave man. But to die at eighteen; it was very young. He battled with the visions which came before him and succeeded each other as in a phantasmagoria; at length youth and fatigue yielded, and he was shortly buried in the most profound sleep, the very image of death.

He had slept for about two hours, when the door of his prison was gently opened, and some one entered on tip-toe. A hand was placed before the lamp, and then some one leaned over the bed of the prisoner. The hand was taken suddenly from before the light, and he was touched slightly on his shoulder, and the sweet and gentle tones of a woman's voice said in French:

"Do you wish to take supper?" Leckinski suddenly jumped up in his bed, with eyes scarcely open, and said in German, "What do they want with me?"

"Let this man have something to eat," said Castagnos, on learning the result of his first proof, "and then let his horse be saddled, and allow him to pursue his journey. He is not a Frenchman. How could he be master of himself at such a time?—it is impossible."

But Castagnos was not alone. They gave Leckinski something to eat; but his horse was not saddled, and he remained in his prison till the morning. He was then taken to a place, and shown the bodies of ten Frenchmen who had been horribly massacred by the peasants of Truilla. They kept him here all the day, threatening him with death, and that a horrible one. Constantly surrounded with snares, listened to with the most eager ears in order to catch a sound which might betray him, and watched by the most piercing eyes to discover a suspicious movement, he nevertheless maintained his equanimity. He had passed his word not to flinch, and he was resolved to keep it, and fulfil his commission. Not a single gesture or word of a suspicious nature escaped him. At length, after many hours of the most cruel trials, he was re-conducted to his prison, and left to all the horrors of his uncertain fate.

"Gentlemen," said Castagnos, "I feel with you the great importance of preventing communication between the chiefs of the French army who are in Spain; but here, in the position in which we find this officer, we cannot treat him as a spy upon the simple assertion of one of our men. This man may be deceived by a resemblance, and then we shall become murderers—a part certainly ill-becoming us to take, gentlemen."

Poor Leckinski felt a degree of pleasure in re-entering his dungeon, which was comparatively an agreeable change from what he had undergone for the last twelve hours. He had had nothing before his eyes but gibbets and hideous bloody carcases, exhibited to him by men with the looks of demons, and the most ferocious countenances. His thoughts were, as it were, under the influence of a spell. He believed he saw on the cracked walls of his prison the fantastic shadows of the victims he had seen hanging from the trees on the roadside. Surrounded by these gloomy visions, exhausted nature again overcame him, and he fell into a deep sleep.

During this repose his door was again softly opened, and his bed approached. The same gentle voice said in French, "Get up and come; you are saved, and your horse is saddled."

The courageous Leckinski, however, always on his guard, said in German, "What do they want with me?"

Castagnos, on learning he result of this new proof, declared that the young Russian was a noble fellow. He had thought so, he said, all along. But this opinion could not sway the commission, who wished t guilty, and were outrageous at bein in their wishes. All party spirit weaken our just judgments of thing party spirit at this time in Spain indescribable violence.

Leckinski knew his danger, but not. After another dreadful night one of whom was the same who seen him at Madrid, came to cond fore a sort of tribunal, composed the officers of the staff of General During the short interval on his w tered the most terrible threats; his resolution, Leckinski appeared derstand what they said. When h fore his judges he appeared to what was going on, more from the pu than from what was said around asked where his interpreter was. ination commenced. He was aske object was in traveling from Madr bon. He answered by showing his from the Russian Ambassador, a port. This would certainly have bee had he not been recognized by t But the assertion of this man, who in it with great firmness, afforded dence of his real character to men athirst for his blood.

"Ask him," said the president mission, "if he loves the Spaniard is not a Frenchman."

"Yes, undoubtedly," said Lec love the Spanish nation, and I est its beautiful devotion. I wish ou tions were friends."

"Colonel," said the interpreter "the prisoner says that he hates we make war like banditti. He d and he only regrets that it is not in to unite the whole nation into a that he might end the war with one

While the interpreter spoke, eve on Leckinski, watching for the least of his countenance on hearing this interpretation of his answer. But to the tribunal he had made up h every trial, and he therefore main most astonishing self-possession.

"If they kill me," he thought "they will not only kill an innocen one who has all the appearance of and they will therefore have all th my death.

"Gentlemen, said Castagnos, wh to his wishes, assisted at this las would take no part in it, "it app that this young man cannot be susp peasant must have been deceived, therefore, be set at liberty, and c route; and in rendering an accou he has undergone at our hands, he w to take into consideration the cont ger of our position, which must rigor we are forced to employ."

And thus, after a trial which w proved too much for an ordinary brave Pole was allowed to depart.

A HISTORICAL TREASURE.—A St. P journal has an article by which th informed of a great literary treasu the possession of the Imperial Libr Petersburg. It contains nothing le records of the Bastille. When, d French revolution, the rich literary the destroyed Bastille, together wit less abbeys and castles, were dispe winds, a Russian, of the name of D who was attached to the Russian e the Court of Versailles, as transla ficed the whole of his fortune in or these treasures as much as poss browsky, later, fell into poverty, b that, and although a brilliant offer to him—it is said from England—h part with his collection, but prese 1800, to the Emperor Alexander warded him with a considerable do a pension for life. The collection w the Imperial Library, and only a and particularly elegant volumes w mitted to the Emperor's private the Hermitage. The following ar tents of this valuable collection: tres de cache; ordinances of the letters of the Ministers to the offic Bastille; notices and reports of spies in reference to the prisone cated poems and prose works; p writings in prose, written in the and, lastly, the records of that form hated prison.

FACETIÆ.

Nursery Rhymes.—The following, ..., is as applicable to this country ...and, and perhaps a little more so on ... the greater frequency of railroad ...

...t it has become proverbial that ac... will happen on the best regulated ...ve consider that a salutary dread ...ght early to be implanted in the ...our rising generation. The infan... "oblin" should in future be the Rail... e, and our children should be legen... ...ned of this, as of a lawyer's bill, or ...ometimes necessary evil. Instead ...dy deeds of mythic Jack-the-Giant-... would have our nursemaids tell ... of a real Railway journey. "*Rail...angerous*" should be the earliest ... text; and one of the first chapters ...ding book the *Chapter of Accidents.* ...rsery Rhymers" too, might simi... ...ended. We have long been nation... ...ied of these senseless "hush-a-by ...h which the British infancy has ...en insulted. With easy alteration ... teach a most impressive lesson. ...erefore, feel we shall be doing the ...e some service, by furnishing at ...imen page of *The Railway Nursery*

...Air—"*Ride a Cock-Horse.*"
...am-force the country across,
...n jockey outside a race-horse: [slow,
...s-bills mismanaged, fast trains after
... have danger wherever you go.

...Air—"*Little Bo-Peep.*"
... Little Bo-Peep
... Is fast asleep,
Excursion train you'll find him:
... Oh! it's ten to one
... If he ever gets home—
... "Special" is close behind him!

...Air—"*Hush-a-by Baby.*"
...y, passenger, in the third class,
...r train shunts a faster will pass:
...r train's late your chances are small—
...vill be carriages, engine, and all.

...—"*Dickory, Dickory, Dock.*"
...mashery, mashery, crash!
...nto the "Goods" we dash:
... The "Express," we find,
... Is just behind—
...mashery, mashery, crash!

...e doctor went to visit a patient in ...ing hamlet, and took with him his ...e might wing any game he encoun... ...ossing the fields. A peasant, meet... the way, asked whither he was ...To see a patient," was the answer. ...en," said the peasant, "do you re... ...o miss him in the ordinary way, ...ke your gun with you?"

...wn," said a lady to her husband. ...iend," said the husband, "husband ...re but one, and when I am alone I ...ary."

...r of gentlemen were sitting round ...m of a hotel in a certain part of ..., the subject of discourse being the ...geon flight, when one of the number ...ew point by saying, "Well, gentle... ...need not make so much difficulty ...ength of that pigeon-streak, as I ...yself a flight of crows a mile wide, ... miles long, and they wor so thick ...t see the sun." "Don't believe it, ...aid a tall Vermonter, emphatically. ...w, look here," said the crow-man, ...iberately took in the huge proper... ...e sceptic, "you're a stranger here ..., and I don't want to quarrel; so ...n flight, if you are satisfied, I'll take ...*mile* from the *thinnest part I*"

...aged ninety, said to Fontenelle at ... "Death has forgotten us." "Si... ... a word!" said Fontenelle, placing ...upon his mouth.

...e Sublime to the Ridiculous.—The ...is an extract from a speech deliver... ...ember of the Indiana Legislature ...s ago, on a bill to encourage the ...wolves, which in sublimity has sel... ...surpassed:—

...peaker—The wolf is the most fero... ...al that prowls in our western prai... ...ns at large in the forests of Indiana. ...from his lurking place at the hour ...t, when all nature is locked in the ...braces of Morpheus; and ere the ...the east are unbarred, or bright ...ses in all his golden majesty, whole ...pigs are destroyed."

...ess of Birds.—A German paper, ...of the swiftness of various birds, ... vulture can fly at the rate of one ...nd fifty miles an hour. Observa... ...e on the coast of Labrador convinced ...twright that wild geese could travel ...o of ninety miles an hour. The com... ...can fly twenty-five miles, and swal... ...ording to Spallangain, ninety-two ...hour. It is said that a falcon was ...d at Malta twenty-four hours after ...ture of Henri IV from Fontainbleau. ...his bird must have flown for twenty... ...s at the rate of fifty-seven miles an ...allowing him to rest a moment dur... ...hole time."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Sailor and the Bear.—A Hull whaler was moored to a field of ice, on which, at a considerable distance, a large bear was observed prowling about for prey. One of the ships company, emboldened by an artificial courage, derived from the free use of rum, which in his economy he had stored for special occasions, undertook to pursue and attack the bear that was within view. Armed only with a whale-lance, he resolutely, and against all persuasion, set out on his adventurous exploit. A fatiguing journey of about half a league, over a surface of yielding snow and rugged hummocks, brought him within a few yards of the enemy, which, to his surprise, undauntedly faced him, and seemed to invite him to combat. His courage being by this time greatly subdued, partly by the evaporation of the stimulus he had employed, and partly by the undismayed and even threatening aspect of the bear, he levelled his lance in an attitude suited either for offensive or defensive action, and stopped. The bear also stood still. In vain the adventurer tried to rally courage to make the attack; his enemy was too formidable, and his appearance too imposing. In vain also he shouted, advanced his lance, and made feints of attack; the enemy, either not understanding them, or despising such unmanliness, obstinately stood his ground. Already the limbs of the sailor began to shake, the lance trembled in the rest, and his gaze, which had hitherto been steadfast, began to quiver; but the fear of ridicule from his messmates still had its influence, and he yet scarcely dared to retreat. Bruin, however, possessing less reflection, or being more regardless of consequences, began, with the most audacious boldness, to advance. His nigh approach and unshaken step subdued the spark of bravery and dread of ridicule that had hitherto upheld our adventurer; he turned and fled. But now was the time of danger. The sailor's flight encouraged the bear in his turn to pursue; and being better practiced in snow travelling, and better provided for it, he rapidly gained upon the fugitive. The whale lance, his only defence, encumbering him in his retreat, he threw it down, and kept on. This fortunately attracted the bear's attention; he stopped, pawed it, bit it, and then resumed the chase. Again he was at the heels of the panting seaman, who, conscious of the favorable effect of the lance, dropped a mitten: the stratagem succeeded, and while bruin again stopped to examine it, the fugitive, improving the interval, made considerable progress *ahead.* Still the bear resumed the pursuit, with the most provoking perseverance, excepting when arrested by another mitten, and finally by a hat, which he tore to shreds between his teeth and his paws, and would no doubt soon have made the incautious adventurer his victim, who was rapidly losing strength and heart, but for the prompt and well-timed assistance of his shipmates, who, observing that the affair had assumed a dangerous aspect, sallied out to his rescue. The little phalanx opened him a passage, and then closed to receive the bold assailant. Though now beyond the reach of his adversary, the dismayed fugitive continued onward, impelled by his fears, and never relaxed his exertions until he fairly reached the shelter of the ship. Bruin once more prudently came to a stand, and for a moment seemed to survey his enemies with all the consideraiion of an experienced general; when, finding them too numerous for a reasonable hope of success, he very wisely wheeled about, and succeeded in making a safe and honorable retreat.

How to Keep Gathered Fruit and Flowers Always Fresh.—A friend has just informed us that fruit and flowers may be preserved from decay and fading by immersing them in a solution of gum-arabic in water two or three times, waiting a sufficient time between each immersion to allow the gum to dry. This process covers the surface of the fruit with a thin coating of the gum, which is entirely impervious to the air, and thus prevents the decay of the fruit, or the withering of the flower. Our friend has roses thus preserved which have all the beauty and fragrance of freshly plucked ones though they have been separated from the parent stem since June last. To insure success in experiments of this kind, it should be borne in mind that the whole surface must be completely covered, for if the air only gains entrance at a pin-hole the labor will all be lost. In preserving specimens of fruit, particular care should be taken to cover the stem, end and all, with the gum. A good way is to wind a thread of silk about the stem and then sink it slowly in the solution, which should not be so strong as to leave a particle of the gum undissolved. The gum is so perfectly transparent, that you can with difficulty detect its presence, except by the touch. Here we have another simple method of fixing the fleeting beauty of nature, and surrounding ourselves ever with those objects which do most to elevatethe mind, refine the taste, and purify the heart.

A Chinese Pawnbroker.—How the Deposits Improve when in his Charge.—The pawnbroker of Tchoukiang occupied one of the finest boats in the merchant's street; the facade, well varnished, well decorated, bore an inscription, of which the impertinent appropriateness must often have excited the anger of the habitues of the establishment. It was as follows: "Practice economy, so as not to borrow." The Chinese alone are capable of robbing their customers and preaching morality at the same time. When we went on board, we found the master of the place comfortably installed in the interior of the apartment, on the left of the entrance, just beneath the little altar, which is quite indispensable; he was seated before a table, on which bundles of paper were seen arranged in order, and which were surrounded by a magnificent circulating machine. The Chinese proprietor was handsome, radiant, and prepossessing; his head, taken altogether, was remarkably long, and was resting softly upon a handsome fur dress; finally, he had more the look of a jolly companion than of a usurer; but appearances are so awfully deceitful! When he saw us, our friend gave us a little patronizing bow, as much as to say, "I know what brings you here;" but when our Chinese interpreter explained to him that we were inquiring travelers and not customers, he rose and overwhelmed us with the warmest manifestations of Chinese politeness. The objects deposited with him were arranged on shelves, on which were inscribed the dates of the loans and the time granted to the debtors for re-paying them. While we were examining, with interest, the room which contained this large collection of curiosities, our guide endeavored to prove to us the morality of his profession, by persuading us that the pledges which had been left with him would gain considerably by passing through his hands. "They generally bring us nothing but dirty, half-worn out rags; but as soon as I receive them I clean them carefully, and it often happens that when they redeem them, which seldom occurs, the owners are astonished to receive quite a new article, instead of the old thing they had left some time before. The transformation which these rags undergo in my hands is itself worth all the interest I receive." After this, it must be admitted that the pawnbrokers of Europe are mere children compared with those of the Celestial Empire; the former have never thought of this argument in proof of the excellence of their profession.

A Pleasant Companion.—Once or twice I asked the gaoler for a little warm water to wash myself. This he told me would be non sense; for nothing could save me from the executioner's hands, and as they were dirty, it was no use to clean myself. I was much shocked one day, on going into the gaoler's room, where we used sometimes to go when we wanted anything. He was sitting at table with a very handsome, smart young man, drinking wine; the gaoler told me to sit down and drink a glass too. I did not dare to refuse. The young man then said, "Well, I must be off," and looked at his watch. The gaoler replied, "No; your work will not begin till 12 o'clock." I looked at the man, and the gaoler said to me, "You must make friends with this citizen: it is young Samson, the executioner, and perhaps it may fall to his lot to behead you." I felt quite sick, especially when he took hold of my throat, saying, "It will soon be off your neck, it is so long and small. If I am to dispatch you, it will be nothing but a squeeze."—(Journal of my Life During the French Revolution. By Grace Dalrymple Elliott.)

Peruvian Estimation of English Beauty.—English ladies have but a small reputation for beauty in Lima, as those of our countrywomen who have visited that capital have not generally been good specimens; and an English foot, 'un pie Ingles,' has quite passed into a proverb. Just before I went to Lima, an English clergyman had arrived there and brought his wife and children with him. Her appearance was looked for with some anxiety on the part of the English merchants, in the hope that she might retrieve the lost credit of her countrywomen; and with some curiosity on the part of the fair Limenians, for a clergyman having a wife at all was a thing they could not understand. But when the lady did arrive, her appearance was only calculated to prove more strongly than before that beauty did not exist in England. She had lost or left behind most of her luggage in crossing the Isthmus of Panama, and several ladies would have lent her clothes, but Limenian wardrobes it was found could furnish no garments that would fit her. One day she wanted some shoes, and went to be measured for some, but Crispin, glancing at her foot as she thrust it out said: "No; it was quite useless to try and make a shoe for her, as Peru could not produce a last large enough for the purpose!"

[A Sketcher's Tour Round the World.

Foreign English.—Some tradesmen in Paris and other continental cities, where the English resort, among various ways of paying court to our countrymen, give English translations of their shop cards, usually printed underneath or at the back of the original. Very odd assemblages of words result occasionally from this practice, when zeal outruns knowledge. Thus the keeper of a cooking shop at Brussels, which has for its sign, "*Au Bœuf-a-la-mode,*" advertises himself, on the English side of his card, as "J. P. V.—*Board House, at the Fashionable Beef!*" But of all the mystifications in this way that ever fell under our notice, the greatest was contained in a play-bill, which we read not very long ago on the front of the Theatre-Royal at Brussels, where the enigma was the more puzzling because we could scarcely suppose the misprint to be a pure blunder. The first piece to be performed that night was announced under the following title:—"Maede as an Marsh Hear." We may almost defy our readers to guess that this riddle was meant as the English name of an extravaganza called "Mad as a March Hare!"

How to Bother the Bugs.—An Armenian, a clever, good-tempered feltow, who had known better days, thus described an ingenious contrivance by which he avoided the vermin that abounded at Ortakeui. "I take care to examine and clean a large wooden table; on it I lay my mattress, and then I put the four legs of the table each into a pan of water on the floor; I am thus insulated—the bugs can't very well cross the water!" "And do you escape their invasion?" "Yes, all but that of a few bugs that may drop from the rafters and ceilings of the old house!"

Beneficial Influence of Tea.—The beneficial results of the introduction of tea and coffee have been strangely overlooked or underrated. It has been, however, well described as leading "to the most wonderful change that ever took place in the diet of modern civilized nations—a change highly important both in a moral and physical point of view. These beverages have the admirable advantage of affording stimulus without producing intoxication, or any of its evil consequences. Lovers of tea and coffee are in fact, rarely drinkers; and hence the use of these beverages has benefited both manners and morals. Raynal observes that the use of tea has contributed more to the sobriety of the Chinese than the severest laws, the most eloquent discourses, or the best treatises on morality." Tea is so little drunk in Germany that it acts like medicine when taken by a native, and persons decline a cup of good bohea, with, "No, I thank you; I am quite well at present."

Horn Houses of Lassa, the Capital of Thibet.—There is a certain district in the suburbs where the houses are built entirely with the horns of cattle and sheep. These odd edifices are of extreme solidity, and present a rather agreeable appearance to the eye; the horns of the cattle being smooth and white, and those of the sheep being black and rough. These strange materials admit a wonderful diversity of combination, and form on the walls an infinite variety of designs. The interstices between the horns are filled with mortar. These are the only houses that are not whitewashed. The Thibetians have the good taste to leave them in their natural state, without endeavoring to add to their wild and fantastic beauty. It is superfluous to remark, that the inhabitants of Lassa consume a fair share of beef and mutton; their horn-houses are an incontestable proof of it.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

THE WAR EXCITEMENT INCREASING.

BELLIGERENT ASPECT OF FRANCE.

The Irish Coercion Movement a Failure.

The Galway steamship Prince Albert, Capt. Waters, which left that port on the evening of the 5th inst., and arrived at St. Johns, N. F., on the evening of Thursday, the 17th inst., brought one week's later intelligence from Europe. Her news was telegraphed to this city and anticipated that by the City of Manchester, which left Liverpool on the 2d inst., and the Africa, which left Liverpool on the day the Prince Albert sailed from Galway. The Africa arrived at New York on Tuesday morning, the 22d inst., but she brings no additional particulars of importance.

IRELAND.

Meeting of Irish Members of Parliament. The Dublin Freeman's Journal of January 26, states that a meeting of Irish Liberal representatives was held at the residence of Mr. Cogan, M. P. The meeting was private, but The Freeman publishes, in conspicuous type, the following declaration, which it states was unanimously adopted:

"A circular having lately been issued, convening a meeting of the Irish landed proprietors, to be held in Dublin on the 27th January, for the purpose of expressing their sense of the impunity which has attended agrarian outrages, the insecurity of life and property in Ireland, and the necessity of some further measures for remedying such alleged evils; and a statement having been published by the Honorary Secretary of the proposed meeting, assigned as reasons for not holding that meeting, that a deputation, consisting of himself and of two other members of the committee, had an interview with the Lord Lieutenant of a most satisfactory nature, and that the objects of the contemplated meeting had been attained,—we the undersigned members of Parliament, feel called upon publicly to express our dissent from the opinions expressed by the promotors of the contemplated meeting, and our disapprobation of the objects principally sought to be obtained by it. We believe that life and property is as secure, and that justice is as effectually administered in Ireland as in any other part of the United Kingdom, and we consider statements to the contrary put forward by the promoters of the contemplated meeting, unfounded and calumnious. We, therefore, strongly deprecate, and will strenuously resist, any attempt to introduce any measures of a coercive character. We consider secret and exclusive political societies, whatever names they may bear, and of whatever class or creed they may be composed, dangerous to the peace and injurious to the prosperity of Ireland; and we expect the Legislature will discourage and suppress all such mischievous organizations, without distinction. We also feel bound to express our conviction that the existing laws regulating the relation of landlords and tenants in Ireland, are in many respects unjust and impolitic, and require immediate and material amendments; and we trust that the Legislature will speedily pass into a law some measure giving adequate security to the tenant, that he shall not be deprived of the benefit of improvements effected by his industry and capital.

Signed—J. D. Fitzgerald, M. Dunne, J. Bagwell, The O'Donohue, J. Maguire, L. Walderon, P. O'Brien, O. D. J. Grace, Alexander Macarthy, Loftus Bland, F. Calcutt, R. Deasy, W. H. F. Cogan, T. Hatchell, S. M. Green, T. O'Brien, Bart.

The Irish Legal Changes.—We understand that Mr. John George, Q. C., received the congratulations of his friends yesterday in the Hall of the Four Courts on his appointment to the office of Solicitor-General. The gentleman who has been thus appointed to succeed Mr. Hayes, Q. C., elevated to the bench, represented the County of Wexford from the year 1852 until the general election of 1857. His votes were always given with the extreme Protestant party, having been recorded on several occasions against the Maynooth grant and for the inspection of convents. He has for several years filled the honorable position of father of the Leinster bar. Mr. George is a gentleman of large landed estates in the County of Wexford. He enjoyed considerable practice on his circuit until his appointment as its leading crown prosecutor, which necessarily involved his retirement from business at the civil side of the assize courts. Mr. George has the reputation of a lawyer of moderate ability. He is, unquestionably, a perfect gentleman; his kindliness of demeanor having won for him many friends, and left him, perhaps, without an enemy, notwithstanding his well-known and avowed extreme political and religious opinions.

[Freeman's Journal.

Revision of the Irish Magistracy.—Lord Chancellor Napier has addressed a circular to the lieutenants of the Irish counties, requesting information respecting the list of magistrates, with a view to a general revision. He says: "Some of these gentlemen may be dead: changes of times and the sale of estates may have so affected others as to render it no longer desirable that they should retain the commission; others may have ceased to reside in the county; and some who had been placed in the commission only from necesity, by reason of their holding important agencies, may no longer possess that qualification, and may be without any other (in connection with the county) which would of itself have justified the appointment; while others may have become disqualified by acceptance of subordinate situations, incompatible with their holding the magisterial office."

Death of the Earl of Charleville.—We have to announce the death of this nobleman, which took place on Thursday night, Jan. 20, at Charleville Forest, Tullamore, Ireland. The baronetcy was created in 1797, the viscountcy in 1800, and the earldom in 1806. The earl just deceased, however, only succeeded to them in 1851, and they will now descend to Charles William Francis, born on the 16th of May, 1852, who will be the fourth earl.

The Lever Line.—Messrs. Martin, Samuelson & Co., iron shipbuilders, of this town, have commenced the construction of two large steamers for the Atlantic Royal Mail Company, which, from their dimensions alone, will far surpass any vessels of the kind ever constructed in Hull. They are of equal size, the length being 330 feet, beam 38 feet, depth 24 feet; and of a nominal horse power of 600. They will be constructed on the paddle principle, and no labor will be spared to make them models of perfect workmanship. Messrs. Samuelson guarantee a speed of twenty miles per hour in still water. [Hull Herald.

Abandonment of the Landlords' Meeting in Dublin.—The Dublin Freeman's Journal contains a long editorial article on the abandonment of the contemplated public meeting of Lord Downshire and his friend, at the Rotunda, on the 27th ultimo. It is announced that a deputation to the Lord Lieutenant is substituted for the much-spoken-of demonstration. The Freeman's article treats the subject as a decided triumph of the liberal party.

The Moore testimonial, at Dublin, is now being removed in toto; the pedestal is to be erected after a more appropriate and ornamental design, and the statue remodelled (as the local journals have it), "not being in accordance with the views of the sculptor."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Queen Victoria opened Parliament in person on the 3d.

The speech commenced with congratulations on the state of the country, and on the progress made in India. On foreign affairs it says:

I receive from all foreign Powers assurances of friendly feeling. To cultivate and conform these feelings, to maintain inviolate the faith of our public treaties, and contribute to, as far as my influence can extend, the preservation of general peace, are the objects of my uncoasing solicitude.

The conclusion of the treaties in regard to the Principalities, and one of commerce with Russia, are noticed, and the latter is referred to as an indication of the complete re-establishment of friendship between the two countries.

In respect to Mexico the speech says, the state of the Republic of Mexico, distracted by civil wars, has induced me to carry my forbearance to the utmost limit in regard to the wrongs and indignities to which British residents have been subjected at the hands of the two contending parties. They have at length been carried to such an extent that I have been compelled to give instructions to the commander of the naval forces in those seas to demand, and if necessary, to enforce reparation.

The rest of the speech is devoted to local matters, and amongst the measures promised are Parliamentary reforms and a new bankruptcy law.

Adresses in response to the speech were agreed to in both houses.

Earl Melville in the House of Lords, and Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons complained of the silence in regard to the threatening state of the Italian question and other matters of interest.

Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli expressed their confidence in the maintenance of peace.

Warlike rumors were still in circulation, but nothing decisive was known.

The political disquietude is decreasing.

FRANCE.

It was rumored that the Duke de Malakoff would soon return to Paris, and be succeeded in London by the Duke de Montabello.

Prince Napoleon and his bride had arrived in Paris.

The Bourse fluctuated considerably, and declined nearly one per cent. after the Queen's speech. The three per cents closed on the 3d inst. at 67f. 40c. to 67f. 55c.

Warlike preparations are going forward actively, but the ministerial journals are recommended to keep silent on the subject.

The latest letters speak of the war symptoms being decidedly on the increase.

Great anxiety was felt for the Emperor's speech on the opening of the Legislature on the 7th. It was rumored that he is preparing a surprise for the world, and that war is certain.

SARDINIA.

The Sardinian government had decided upon a loan.

It was reported that the King of Sardinia was about to marry the sister of the Empress of Russia, the widow of the Duke of Lutchenburg.

PARAGUAY AND BRAZIL.

The Brazilian mails had arrived at Lisbon, bringing the news that the Brazilian government had offered its mediation with Paraguay; that the American commander had accepted the offer, and that the Brazilian admiral had gone to Paraguay on the mission.

AUSTRALIA.

The Melbourne mails of the 18th of December had reached England, and gold valued at $568,000 was on its way there.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC.

Interesting Church Matters in Philadelphia—Church of St. Philip Neri.—Accord ing to announcement, Mozart's Grand Mass, Number 12, was performed on Sunday last at the Church of St. Philip Neri, Queen street, below Third. Long before the appointed hour, the Church was filled to its utmost capacity, and so great was the anxiety to hear the performance of this celebrated composition, that the clergyman's residence adjoining was besieged by hundreds of persons, trying to gain admission through it into the main building, by way of the altar. Solemn High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. R. P. O'Reilly, assisted by the Rev. D. Whelan as Deacon, and Mr. McMonegal (a student of the College of St. Charles Borromeo) as Sub-Deacon; the Rev. Nicholas Cartwell officiating as Master of Ceremonies. The whole performance of this Grand Mass was under the direction of Dr. Cunnington, assisted by a full orchestra, and a powerful chorus numbering nearly one hundred. The principal sophrano was Miss Caroline Richings, who acquitted the parts assigned her in a style seldom equalled by choir singers, particularly the *Ave Maria*, which was sung at the Offertory. This was done with great effect. The principal tenor was Mr. I. T. Frazer, who, in performing his parts, showed his usual ease. The *Et Incarnatus*, and Lingard's *Laudate*, were well executed. The bass was sustained by Mr. Adolph Birgfield, who gave forth the *Benedictus* in a manner highly creditable to the performer. The whole was a perfect success, and will long be remembered. The collections on the occasion went towards defraying the expenses of the organ lately erected in the Church.

On Sunday morning last, the Rev. Augustine McConnery, by invitation, delivered a lecture in the Catholic Chapel, Summer street, below Eighteenth, on the "Influences of the Catholic Religion on Civilization." The subject was ably treated by the Reverend gentleman, and was listened to with marked attention.

We hope the object of the lecture met with a generous response, being in aid of the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul, a Society which, though yet in its infancy in this parish, has been the means of doing incalculable good.

Dedication of the Church of St. Alphonsus, in Wheeling, Va.—We learn from a letter published in The Cincinnati Telegraph and Advocate of February 19, and dated from Wheeling, some interesting particulars in regard to the Church of St. Alphonsus, which was dedicated in the last named city in January:—

The edifice was dedicated by the Rev. Dr. Whelan for the use of the German Catholics. In this interesting ceremony he was assisted by Rev. Fathers Miller and Clauss of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer. The Right Rev. Bishop officiated Pontifically, Rev Mr. Miller being assistant priest, Rev. Mr. Kreusch deacon, Mr. O'Connor sub-deacon, and Rev. James V. Cunningham, master of ceremonies. The discourse for the occasion was delivered by Father Clauss.

St. Alphonsus' Church was commenced by the Right Rev. Bishop Whelan before his visit to Europe in 1857–8. During his absence building progressed slowly. Resuming i mediately after his return, he, in a few w succeeded in completing the work. church is 120 by 55 feet—seating about hundred persons. The style is Roman, some mixture of the Corinthian order, painting in fresco is the work of M. M Esq., of Pittsburg, whose taste in the and success in the execution have re this church one of the handsomest in nia. The edifice, as it now stands, re ble in dimensions, and in finish exqui neat, is another monument to which our lics of the present and future may p point as the result of the refined tas spirit and enterprise, and truly Christia of their chief pastor—the Right Rev. Whelan.

Episcopal Visitation in Charlotte, N A correspondent, says The Charleston M lany of the 19th inst., writes us from lotte, N. C., that the Rt. Rev. Bishop a there on Saturday evening, 5th inst. afterwards he repaired to the church, those who were preparing for confirm and many others of the congregation assembled. After giving them an instr discourse on the sacrament to be con next day, he kindly assisted the Pastor A. J. McNeal, in hearing the confessi those who were preparing for communi eight o'clock next morning, Mass was brated by the Bishop, during which twenty or more received communion. ten o'clock Mass, which was celebrated Pastor, Rev. A. J. McNeale, the Bishop istered confirmation to twelve persons subsequently preached on the Gospel day. At the close of the discourse, nounced that he would continue his sub the afternoon service. Both in the m and afternoon the church was crowded t flowing, the great majority of those p being non-Catholics. On Monday, a letti presented to the Bishop, signed by s the principal Protestant citizens of the requesting him to deliver a lecture that ing, on any subject of his own choic consented, and lectured at 7 1-2 P. M large and gratified audience on the His Relations of Christianity to the World, ing his stay the Bishop experienced the marked attention from Protestants n than Catholics, and especially from his Dr. J. H. Gibbon, Chief Assayer in the lotte Mint. On Wednesday, 9th, he l Charleston after promising to visit Ch again in the coming May.

FOREIGN.

The Epiphany Speeches in the Coll the Propaganda.—A few weeks ago the of Prussia and many distinguished v attended at the Propaganda College at to hear the speeches of the various pu commemoration of the Epiphany. The positions were recited in Hebrew, liter vulgar Chaldean, Syriac, literal and Armenian, Arabic, Persian Kurdish, ese, Turkish, Coptish of Thebes, Me and Soudan, Hindostan, Chinese, the European languages, and, finally, one o of the Oceanic Islands; making in all one different idioms. Amongst the s who figured on this occasion was Mr. ander Chisholm, son of the Mrs. Chish famous for her benevolent efforts in f emigration to Australia. This youth an ode in Gaelic, alluding to the Star East which guided the magi to the birt of the Saviour, and inviting Scotland to to its ancient creed.

The Pope's Nuncio to the French C Galignani's Messenger, of Paris, dated the 25th of January, has the following: journals having asserted that the Pope cio to the French court, Mgr. Sacconi, i to be recalled, in compliance with the the French government, The Memorial matique denies that that government pressed any such wish, which, it says be "an encroachment on the independ the Sovereign Pontiff," and it declare if the Nuncio is to be recalled, it because, having been at Paris nearly six he is, according to usage, entitled to a the Sacred College.

Disgraceful Attack on Cardinal man.—Cardinal Wiseman, while proceed the residence of Edward Chaloner, E Old Swan, near Liverpool, on Thursday in the carriage of that gentleman, w lowed by a crowd of people, who hoot yelled most furiously, and some of them stones at the carriage, which was muc aged. Fortunately, however, no pers hurt. The police succeeded in appreh the ringleader, a lad about 19 or 20, w brought up at the Police Court yes The prisoner, who gave his name a Lever, residing at No. 13 Ray street, sa he did not throw any stones. This sta was contradicted by the officer who to into custody, and Mr. Mansfield s reprimanded the prisoner on the in

outrage which he had been guilty of, and fined him £2 and costs, or two months' imprisonment with hard labor.

One of the consequences of the treaty of Tien-Tsing will, The Univers states, be the re-organization of the Roman Catholic Bishoprics in China. Several new Sees will be created.

THE ENGLISH AT ROME.—The English Catholics are about building a church of their own at Rome. The work was entrusted to an eminent London architect, and a collection has already been set on foot to carry out this undertaking.

OUR LEGISLATIVE BODIES.

NATIONAL.

SENATE.—The all-absorbing question of the day is the Acquisition of Cuba, and many and lengthy are the debates to which it has given rise. All the other bills—and they are numerous—are but skirmishing in comparison to it—there indeed the heat of battle rages. Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, acknowledges that it would be a very desirable thing to possess Cuba, but can see no possibility of success at present. He asks—If Spain were willing to sell Cuba, and England and France did not oppose it, where are we to get the purchase money? A very pertinent question, which, however, the Senator answers satisfactorily by saying, that any amount of men or money could be raised. He thinks, however, we are scarcely justified in saddling the next generation with ten millions a year interest on the loan of two hundred millions for the purchase of Cuba. After getting at some length the opinions of the Senators' on both sides of the question, he winds up by declaring that he believes the whole thing to be a scheme, a piece of fanfaronade, a species of political pyrotechnics.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, did not consider that there was any overruling necessity that we should absorb Cuba, although she is a "convenient island." He thinks that ples ought to hold good with regard to the possessions of Great Britain as well. After denouncing the policy of riding roughshod over weak States, he concludes with the following peculiar proof of freedom from religious prejudice—"Moreover, although believing in the freedom of religious belief or unbelief to the fullest extent, he could not wish to see a whole people come into the Union whose religious faith is so constituted as to be adverse to its best interests. He was convinced a republic can best and only be maintained on the principles of Protestant liberty."

[Mr. Hale obtained a reputation for liberality of principle which his expression of opinion in this instance will do much to destroy. His Catholic fellow-citizens must feel particularly obliged to him for the estimate which he places upon their fellow-Catholics of Cuba. He objects, it appears, to the admission of "a whole people into the Union whose religious faith is so constituted as to be adverse to its best interests." Such a sentiment, we must tell Mr. Hale, would hardly have suited in the days of the American Revolution, when a large force from a nation whose religious faith he might also consider as adverse to the best interests of the country, performed so important a part in achieving that very independence which he and his constituents at this day enjoy. Had General Washington entertained the same feelings towards the members of that faith upon which the Senator from New Hampshire so gratuitously attempts to cast odium, he would not have obtained that high reputation for manly generosity and freedom from religious intolerance for which historians delight to do him honor. Hereafter Catholics will know exactly where to find Mr. Hale on this subject.]—ED. RECORD.

Mr. Thompson of Kentucky, from a patriotic feeling, is opposed to the acquisition of Cuba. He presumes that Cuba, being the youngest child, would have all the immunities and privileges usually accorded to that favored individual: and as a consequence he foresees the downfall of New Orleans. He fears that our acquisitive spirit foreshadows the destruction of the country, and he thinks "our people from the Anglo-Saxon blood have derived the belief that it is right and proper to take from the Spanish, Mexican or Indian anything they want, and that it is not homicide nor murder to kill him either." After sketching some other equally pleasant national traits of character, he gives us an insight into his own, by declaring that he does not think Catholicism so objectionable in itself—it is only the people who profess it, he objects to, or to be correct, the genius of the people. Mr. Chandler of Michigan thinks the bill is worthy of its author, "the brigand, James Buchanan," and that it is merely a claptrap and a democratic dodge to save that doomed party. He thinks the Cubans "are an ignorant, vicious, priest-ridden scum of population, that we would reject with scorn if they offered to come into the Union for nothing." That they, "the Cubans, are to a man true to the Catholic Church, and the Catholic Church to despotism," and having reached this affecting climax, the *liberal* and *enlightened* speaker resumed his seat.

A message has been received from the President representing the necessity that exists for protecting the lives and property of our citizens crossing the Isthmus, and recommending the passage of a bill authorizing the President, with whatever restriction they deem necessary, to employ the land and naval forces for this object. He also alludes to the impossibility of obtaining redress for outrages committed by the South American Republics on our citizens, whose vessels have been seized and their cargoes confiscated while in their ports during the anarchy consequent on civil war. The Governments of France, Great Britain and other countries having the power to declare war can enforce their demands, but this Government can only have recourse to diplomacy, and adequate redress can scarcely ever be obtained. He considers the American citizen is thus deprived of all protection which his flag ought to afford him. Congress alone has power to rectify this state of things, as to that body is confided the power of making war. Without the authority of Congress the President cannot lawfully direct any force, however near it may be to the scene of difficulty, to enter the territory of Mexico, Nicaragua or New Granada for the purpose of defending the persons and property of American citizens, even though they may be violently assailed while passing in peaceful transit over the Tehuantepec routes. He thinks that in those countries where the local authorities are not strong enough to enforce the laws the American Executive should be authorized to protect its own citizens; "Such a grant of authority thus limited in its extent could in no just sense be regarded as a transfer of the war-making power to the Executive, but only as an appropriate exercise of that power by the body to whom it exclusively belongs." He fears if this measure is not adopted he will be placed in a painful position before the meeting of next Congress. He apprehends some trouble from the present disturbed condition of Mexico, and thinks that our people will have just cause to complain if they do not receive that protection which every European Government extends to its subjects.

In the course of the debate which followed Mr. Seward emphatically opposed the granting of any such powers to the Executive, as it would be a virtual surrender of the rights of Congress, and deplored that any President should ask for such power to be confided to him; it was in his opinion a "sad sight." Others followed on the same side. Mr. Douglas was of opinion that the President ought to be invested with this authority as the only means of protecting our citizens and redressing their wrongs. He was willing that the Executive should always have this power. The message was considered important enough for further consideration.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A number of bills for the government of the Territories of Arizona, Dacotah and Jefferson, were introduced and discussed, but no definite action was taken on any. A pension was granted to the widow of General Gaines, and the House concurred in the bill for the relief of the widow of Commodore Porter. The Army Appropriation bill being taken up, gave rise to a charge of extravagance against the Democratic party, which was met by Mr. Davis of Mississippi. He contended that it was unavoidable, and required by the progress of the country; that the extension of mail facilities to the Pacific, and the suppression of Indian hostilities, were sufficient cause for the increase. Mr. Phelps showed that millions had been expended by army officers for objects which had no connection with the army. It was proposed that one hundred thousand dollars for recruiting expenses be knocked off, and another proposed that the number of officers be reduced. Mr. Staunton was anxious for the reduction of the army, not on economical grounds, but because it was used as an instrument of despotism. Mr. Lovejoy declared that the army got up war and garrisons to increase the price of town lots. Mr. Bryan of Texas thought that a million of dollars ought to be appropriated for the payment of Texan volunteers to defend the State from Indian hostilities. Mr. Granger of New York thought it anything but creditable that we should have so many Indian wars. He argues that the only way in which we can gain their confidence and friendship is to be honest with them. The bill was passed, with a reduction on various items amounting to $1,473,000, reducing the appropriations to $14,080,000. It passed with 116 against 93. The Tariff and the Post-Office Appropriation bills are before the House.

STATE.

SENATE.—The proceedings at our State Legislature are more than usually dull, and our Senators have concluded that they might as well enjoy a little relaxation as not, so they have adjourned from the 18th to the 24th. However, in justice to them we will give a synopsis of what they have done before the 18th: A bill to refund the money paid by John A. King to the troops on Staten Island, was passed. Mr. Spinola introduced a bill to prohibit the erection of Quarantine buildings on Long Island. And this is all that is of much consequence.

ASSEMBLY.—A bill to create a new ward out of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Wards was reported favorably, and another to repeal the act prohibiting squatting on unoccupied lands. The bill to establish People's Courts in New York, having jurisdiction over fifteen dollars and under, was reported favorably. Mr. Tuthill gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill for incorporating the Woman's Library of New York. Other bills were introduced and petitions presented, after which the Assembly adjourned till Wednesday.

MUNICIPAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The business transacted by this Board during the past week is too deficient in interest to justify an extended account. The annual report of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department was presented. From this document we obtain the following information:

The working organization of the Department consists, at the present time, of the following force: 14 engineers, 1,922 members of engine companies, 1,262 members of hose companies, and 502 members of hook and ladder companies—making a total of 3,700 men; being an increase of 141 over the number stated in the last report of the Chief Engineer. The above are divided into 47 engine companies, 57 hose companies and 15 hook and ladder companies. There are 49 engines in good condition, 7 ordinary, and 3 building, 39 hose carriages in good condition, 15 ordinary and 2 building, 10 hook and ladder trucks in good condition, 5 ordinary, 1 building and 1 re-building, 49 hose tenders in good condition, and 5 ordinary. There are in use in the Department 44,700 feet of hose in good condition, and 34,150 feet in ordinary condition.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—At a special meeting of this branch of the Common Council a vote of concurrence with the Board of Aldermen in its action on the tax levy, was adopted.

HOUSEHOLD MARKETS.

The supply of poultry still continues very limited, but there is nevertheless a slight decline in the prices. In Beef there is no change to notice, while of Mutton there is a much larger supply and at a small reduction on the prices of last week. We have to notice the appearance of Lamb, which is disposed of at a moderate charge. Some of the Veal exposed for sale is liable to the same objection that has been already urged against it, and the quotations are the same as at the date of our last report.

There is a reduction in the prices of some kinds of fish, but it is so slight that it is only deserving of a passing notice. Of Halibut a new supply was received last week, and that favorite fish may now be had at from 8 to 10 cents per pound. There is a tolerably fair supply of Shad, and at considerably reduced prices.

In vegetables some changes have taken place, all of which will be found duly noticed in our table of prices:

MEATS.	
Beef, roasting piec's..14@16	
" sirlein steaks..14@16	
" porter-house..18@20	
" rump.....11@14	
" chuck roast...8@12	
" corned.....10@12	
" smoked.....12@—	
" smoked tongues..8@—	
" pickled tongue..7½@8	
Mutton, hind q'r's..7½@12	
" fore q'r's.....6@ 8	
" chops.....10@14	
Lamb, ₩ lb.....10@—	
Pork, fresh.....11@12	
" salted.....11@—	
" hams.....12@—	
" smoked bacon..12@—	
" corned.....11@12	
" smoked jowls..10@—	
" larding pork..10@—	
" lard.....14@—	
" sausages.....11@12	
" Bologna..12@25	
Veal, hind quarters..10@12	
" fore quarters..7@10	
" entlets.....15@18	
POULTRY AND GAME.	
Chickens, ₩ lb.....14@16	
Ducks, wild.....30@35	
Geese.....10@12	
Turkeys.....16@18	
Squabs, ₩ doz..3 00@5 50	
Partridges.....1 00@—	
Squirrels, apiece.....@12	
Venison .....9@11	
Wild turkeys, ea 2 00@3 00	
Ducks, wild.....30@35	
Mallard, ₩ pair.....100@—	
Widgeon, do.....75@88	
Canvass back, do3 00@5 50	
Teal.....do.....75	
Quail, " doz...4 00@—	
Hare, per pair.....50@62	
Rabbits, do.....—a 50	
Guinea hens.....62 a 75	
FISH.	
F'h salmon trout ₩ lb. 12 a 15	
Southern shad... 50@75	
Smelt.....10@12	
Cod.....@ 6	
Striped bass.....15@18	
Flounders.....4@ 5	
Pickerel.....12@—	
Blackfish.....8@—	
Eels.....10@12	
Perch.....8@10	
Halibut, ₩ lb.....8@10	
Pike.....12@—	
Haddock.....5@—	
Whitefish.....10 a—	
Salt mack'l ₩ lb...12@18	
Shore, No. 1, ₩ bl. $13@—	
Halifax, No. 2,....$13 50	
Codfish, ₩ lb.....5 a—	
Smok'd mack, ₩ lb. 12 a—	
do bunch, ₩ bl. 12 a 50	
Smok'd salm., ₩ lb. 18 a 20	
Salt salmon.....15 a—	
Smoked halibut....10 a—	
Sounds and tongues 8 a—	
Oysters, ₩ 100...2 50@—	
Clams.....25a100	
Soft clams .....25a1—	
Scollops, ₩ quart..37 a 00	
Lobsters, ₩ lb..... 6 a—	
Crabs, per dozen..15 a 18	
VEGETABLES.	
Mercers, ₩ bbl. 1 62@1 75	
Junes, do....1 12@1 75	
Nova Scotia.....1 50@—	
Sweet.....4 00@—	
Onions, w. ₩ bush 1 50@—	
" Yellow, do..1 87@—	
" Red, do..1 12@—	
Turnips, w. ₩ bush 37@—	
Rutabags, do....0 48@—	
Parsley, ₩ doz ...0 50@—	
Spinach, ₩ peck....38@—	
Oyster plant ₩ doz1 00@—	
Beets, ₩ basket...0 62½—	
Cabbage, ₩ head..0 8@10	
Carrots, ₩ bush..0 56 a—	
Parsnips, ₩ bask't 0 56 a—	
Garlic, ₩ bunch...0 6 a 8	
Celery, ₩ bunch...10@12	
Leeks, ₩ bunch..0 5 a 8	
FRUIT.	
Apples, Spitz, ₩ bl. 2 50 a 5	
Gilliflower, do..4 00 a 0 —	
Russets, do....3 50 a 4	
Cranberries, do..10 00 a 12	
Messina oranges ₩ doz 0 a 00	
Havana do.....37 a 75	
Lemons, ₩ box...4 00 a—	
PICKLES.	
Onions, ₩ gal.....0 50 a—	
Onions, ₩ doz.....0 12 a 18	
Pepper Mangoes..0 50 a—	
Beans, ₩ qt.....0 10 a 12	
Cauliflowers.....0 4 a 6	
N. Y. Pep'rs, ₩ 100..0 50 a 75	
Gherkins do.....0 86 a 75	
Heradish, ₩ d.0 62 a 2 00	
BUTTER, &c.	
Best Butter, ₩ lb 0 28 a 31	
Inferior do.....0 12 a 18	
Western do.....0 16 a 20	
Cheese, ₩ lb.....0 8 a 18	
Eggs, ₩ doz.....0 24 a—	
Honey, ₩ lb.....0 12 a 25	

Is the Catholic Church Inimical to the Circulation of the Scriptures?

14th February, 1853.

To the Editor of the METROPOLITAN RECORD.

DEAR SIR—The Most Rev. Archbishop Alemany, of San Francisco, in his recommendation of Dunigan's edition of Haydock's Catholic Family Bible, says, "The richness of the paper, the accuracy of the print, the elegance of the engravings, and the magnificence of the binding, ought to convince all impartial Protestants—either that *you are very bad business men* in publishing so large and costly a volume; or, that they were imposed upon when told that Catholics are not allowed to read the Bible."

The British and Foreign Bible Society, the first Bible Society ever formed, has now reached the fifty-sixth year of its existence. Your humble correspondent has now in his possession a Catholic New Testament published in the year 1753, that is to say, *fifty years* previous to the establishment of the earliest Protestant Bible Society that ever did exist. This edition, in the French language, was printed with the permission of his Eminence, the Cardinal de Noailles, Archbishop of Paris, and with the approbation and privilege of the King. The title page is embellished with a vignette, representing a venerable ecclesiastic exhibiting an open copy of the sacred volume to a group of earnest spectators, whose attention he seems to be directing to the book he holds open for their inspection. Near him lies a box of New Testaments, the lid having been removed from the box, beside which a man is kneeling, apparently withdrawing a book at a time and delivering it up to assistants, of whom there appear to be two, engaged in presenting the welcome gifts to delighted auditors in succession. In a scroll, extending from one side to the other, over the little assembly, appears the inscription, *Sine sumptu ponam*—"I will put the Gospel without cost."

To our Protestant friends this may appear strange—but what will they think when informed of the sentiments expressed in the preface? There it is stated that the New Testament "is the history of the life, actions and sufferings of the Saviour of the world—the foundation of the religion he came to establish on earth—according to St. Chrysostom, the contract of the New Covenant between God and man—according to St. Paul, the gospel of salvation; that the love which the Christians of those days (however wicked in other respects) testify for the New Testament, is a gift of the mercy of God, which cannot be too highly appreciated, and a happy presage of the fruit which that divine word will one day produce in their hearts—that, nothing is more worthy of those who have any zeal for the salvation of souls, than to apply themselves to put the New Testament into the hands of the faithful, and to multiply its editions."

That the present Sovereign Pontiff regards with cordial approval the energy with which Dunigan & Brother have applied themselves to this laudable work, is shown by the LETTER ACCOMPANYING A GOLD MEDAL, SENT TO THEM BY THE HOLY FATHER, of which a copy is prefixed to their magnificent edition of the invaluable Catholic Family Bible, mentioned at the opening of this letter.

These enterprizing and deservedly prosperous men are not by any means the only persons entitled to the hearty respect and the liberal patronage of American Catholics for their devotion to this holy enterprize. The late venerable Matthew Carey of Philadelphia; his townsman, Eugene Cummiskey; the late Fielding Lucas of Baltimore; besides several in your own city, who are doubtless worthy of honorable remembrance for their participation in the same praiseworthy work.

Is it not fondly to be hoped that the free sale and extensive circulation of the beautiful work recommended by His Holiness, and by our own beloved hierarchy, to American Catholics, will not only comfort the hearts of those invested with authority over us, and liberally reimburse the enterprizing and generous publishers for their munificent outlay, but also practically and triumphantly vindicate our beloved Mother, the Catholic Church, from the foul imputation of hostility to the inspired written Word of God?

Very respectfully, EONOCOR.

LEFT OUT.—We are obliged, by the pressure of other matter, to leave out our reviews and book notices for this week. They will all appear, however, in our next number.

METROPOLITAN RECORD.

JOHN MULLALY.....Editor and Proprietor.

It will be the object of this Journal to supply the Catholic portion of the community with all the important and interesting news of the Catholic world, and particularly with information in regard to events and occurrences connected with the Church in the United States.

It is designed to make THE RECORD a good and desirable family journal, and it will, therefore, contain a great variety of useful, interesting, and instructive reading matter. Its readers will also be duly informed of the progress of events in the secular as well as the religious world.

The progress of Catholic Educational Institutions will meet with that attention to which they are entitled by their importance. Church Dedications occurring in and about the city of New York, will be fully and accurately reported.

Due care and attention will be given to the Literary Department, and new publications reviewed or noticed, as their character and pretensions may deserve.

Each number will contain one or two stories; and it will be the design of the Editor to make its Miscellaneous reading both entertaining and instructive.

The editorial columns will be devoted to a discussion of the prominent topics of the day, and all other subjects that properly come within the scope of such a journal. No part will be taken in political controversy, nor in the disputes between partizan politicians.

The business department will be carried on with that strict attention to all its details, without which no paper can expect to succeed, no matter how liberally supported, or how ably conducted; and all the business transactions of the establishment will be conducted on a cash basis.

In conclusion, the Editor refers with pride and pleasure to the following letter of approval from the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York:

NEW YORK, Nov. 3, 1858.

"DEAR SIR: I have read carefully your plan of a Catholic paper, and approve of the same in all its parts. Its scope is new and comprehensive, and will fill up a chasm without necessarily interfering with other papers already established. You have my sanction to proceed with as little delay as possible, and you shall have my aid and support.

"Yours, faithfully, in Christ,
† JOHN, Archbishop of New York."

This journal will be published weekly at No. 371 Broadway, and delivered to city and mail subscribers on the following terms:

Price per year served by carrier.....	$3 00
Price per year served by mail.....	2 50
Price per copy, for six copies or more....	2 00

To Canadian subscribers THE RECORD will be served for $3 per year, as there is an advance of fifty cents in the postage; while to subscribers in Ireland it will be $3 50, for the same reason.

The advertising rates are as follows:

To transient advertisers....12½ cents per line.
To yearly advertisers..... 5 cents per line.

No paper will be sent till the receipt of the subscription.

All orders sent to the Publication Office, No. 371 Broadway, will be promptly attended to.

ED. DUNIGAN & BRO.,
(JAMES B. KIRKER,) Publisher.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 26, 1859.

RIGHTS OF CONSCIENCE IN THE AMERICAN SERVICE.

It is a hopeful sign of amelioration in regard to the rights of individual conscience, whether in reference to the army or the navy of the United States, that a distinguished Senator from New Hampshire has brought the subject officially under the notice of Congress. From the remarks which he is reported to have made, it might be inferred that if his constituents had been as liberal in their feelings as he is, he would have had the additional advantage of quoting the example of his own State in favor of common rights and of religious equality. It is well known, however, that New Hampshire alone clings to the legislation of former times, and makes freedom of conscience in certain cases a disqualification for civil office.

But perhaps on this very account he was the fittest man in Congress to plead for freedom of conscience in the army and navy of the country. By this movement he shows his profound respect for the Constitution of the United States, and, indirectly, his non-acquiescence in the narrow bigotry of the constitutional laws of New Hampshire.

The practice which prevails in the army and navy of requiring all men to attend the religious service of the chaplain, or whoever may officiate in that capacity, as if they had not severally any conscience of their own, is at once a violation of religious liberty, and a glaring inconsistency on the part of our Government, which forbids even Congress to enact any law in regard to that sacred subject—religion.

In countries having the Church and State united, it is not inconsistent that the favored liturgy of the State should be enforced in the two great branches of national defence, viz: the army and the navy. And yet, in Catholic France, on board of national vessels, no sailor, no marine is coerced to attend the divine offices performed by the chaplain. All who wish to do so have the privilege of attending. All who do not choose to attend are at liberty to be absent; but it is required that during the time of divine worship they shall not disturb the sacredness and solemnity of the hour by wanton noise. In the army the regulation is analogous to that of the navy in regard to this subject. Even England, nationally Protestant, and having its own national church, recognizes the rights of individual conscience, and in this is more liberal and more just than we can boast of being. Catholic soldiers and dissenters in the army are exempted from the obligation of attending the public worship authorized by the established religion of the State, if not in all cases, at least wherever the soldiers have an opportunity of attending the liturgy of the creed which they individually hold, or of the denomination to which they respectively belong.

Not so in the United States. If we take the Navy for example, it will be found that we have an established liturgy, the same which England used previous to the American Revolution, and uses still; and which the Constitution denied, even to Congress, the power of instituting. Hence the officers, sailors, and marines of our Navy are indirectly compelled to worship God, or at least to appear as worshiping Him just the same as if they were conscientious members of the Established Church of England. This is an anomaly, and an inconsistency of the most striking and, indeed, objectionable character.

We do not complain because Catholic clergymen are not appointed as chaplains in the Navy. And this for two reasons, one, that clergymen worthy of the office could not be spared. Another, that entering into the public service as chaplains they would be compelled to read the forms of a liturgy which they cannot conscientiously approve. We might add another reason still, that the office of chaplain is one which, as it has been hitherto exercised, implies nothing like a substantial influence for good, though possibly more or less conducive to order on board of our naval vessels. It is at best a form, and both officers and men have been ready to testify as a general rule, that the chaplain is the most insignificant person on board, and sometimes even something less than insignificant.

Now the question is, why should not the soldier and the sailor in the service of the United States, be endowed as of right with the same privileges in regard to religion, which would be secured to him by the Constitution, in his civil capacity?

It is an honor, and often a duty, for the civilian, to serve in the ranks of our army, or on the decks of our vessels of war. But must it be at the expense of conscientous convictions? Must there be no liberty of conscience left to the individuals who compose the army and the navy? Are they alone to be brought under a stern rule in regard to their religion, which the country itself has denied even to Congress the right to impose? If this matter were thoroughly understood beforehand, many brave men would decline a position in which they are required to betray their own conscience.

We have seen, with much gratification, the wise and liberal decision of the Secretary of the Navy in regard to this subject, as it applies to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and we trust that other Heads of Departments, especially the Secretary of War, will direct their attention to it. If there is to be a special form of liturgy in the army and navy, let it be drawn up by the constituted authorities of our own country, and made known, so that those to whom the brunt of battle may hereafter fall may understand before-hand what form of religion their country expects them to comply with.

It is true that even in regard to religion the necessity of order and strict discipline, whether in the army or navy, is obvious and incumbent on officers. But why not, when it can be done with safety, allow every man to attend to his own church, if there be a church within moderate and reasonable distance?

Again, if there be no such opportunity, why not allow him the privilege of the French soldier or sailor, of absenting himself from a form of religion in which he does not believe? We trust that the example of Secretary Toucey, and the remarks of Senator Hale, will produce their effect in the proper quarter.

THE MATERIALISM OF THE AGE.

The Nineteenth Century is emphatically the age of Materialism. It is an age in which everything is valued or appreciated according to its pecuniary worth, and in this particular phase of its character it certainly is entitled to precedence above every other. The saying that "commerce is king" has more than one signification, and is applicable to more than one of the the great departments of human industry. It means that the commercial spirit, which is essentially made up of material elements, rules in everything—in the common transactions of every-day life—in the world of science, of literature, of art, of invention—in a word, it means that all the powers of man's genius are subordinated to the attainment of the one object—the acquisition of wealth. Men no longer estimate those great qualities which in other times elicited the admiration of the world so much for their intrinsic worth as for their actual market value—for what they will bring in dollars and cents. To such an extent does this materialism affect all the relations of life, that few men are supposed to do a good action from the mere abstract love of virtue, but rather from the eclat which its publicity will obtain for them. The certainty that whatever is done for a good or benevolent purpose will be made known, has a wonderful influence in inciting to deeds of generosity, which might otherwise never be performed.

All this is peculiarly characteristic of the age, and is the result of that spirit of materialism which always finds the highest realization of its desires and ambition in worldly advancement. Who believes that men seek for political promotion from feelings of patriotism, or that they would be willing, in the performance of the ordinary but essential duties of their office, to sacrifice their own personal interests for the public good? Would he not rather be regarded as little better than a simpleton, who should neglect his opportunities of making a fortune by allowing the mere consideration of honesty to interfere with him? Is not the ability to make money prized more highly than personal integrity and manly worth, and is not the man who by fraudulent practices has acquired wealth regarded with a favorable eye by society, and not unfrequently elevated to places of trust and distinction. It is this ignoring of character, this elevation of the material above the moral element in human nature, which is the predominant and the degrading feature of the age. We would be the very last to decry the pursuit of wealth as necessarily subversive of those qualities which form the Christian and the gentleman; on the contrary, we believe that its acquisition is, to a certain extent, an indication of the possession of energy and no small degree of capacity. We admire in any one a desire for independence, and the man who employs his talents to secure it is entitled to our respect, so long as he violates no principle of right or of justice. In the hands of such men wealth finds its true use, in the enlarged field which it offers for its application to noble and humane purposes. But where it has the effect of blunting the feelings, of hardening the mind by deadening the generous impulses of the heart, it becomes one of the most prolific of evil agents, not only in its moral but in its social results. The day of that nation's fall is not far distant, when the finer and nobler sentiments and qualities of its people are lost in the unchecked, all-absorbing thirst of gain, when principle is overlooked, and when, in the pursuit of the very means of independence, they sacrifice their self-respect—that which, next to principle, is the highest conservator of character.

If the great scientific discoveries and inventions of the age have been productive of benefit in opening up the resources of the the material world, they have also done much towards taking the mind from the consideration of that higher sphere of human life in which the immortal part of man's nature finds its truest and noblest development. While we deify human genius for the conquests it has achieved, and is still achieving among the material elements of the world, we forget that grander destiny which we are called upon to fulfil. It is in this ignoring of another world, in this forgetfulness of the higher duties of life that the materialism of the age exhibits its most evil tendencies, tendencies which, without the existence of some great controlling conservative influence, would inevitably lead to the utter demoralization and degradation of the race. It is needless to tell our readers from what source this influence springs, or to what cause we are indebted for that which has given to the modern world its best and most redeeming features. The Catholic Church, while she has never underestimated the value of material progress, and while history proves that she has been the great patron of art, of science—in fact, of knowledge in all its varied forms—has never ceased to inculcate the supremacy of religion and morality over the creations of the intellect—over the discoveries and inventions of genius. It is because of this that we have seen, and still see, all the materialism of the world arrayed against her, and it is because of this also that she has been denounced by men who would make both religion and morality subservient to their ideas of human progress.

THE GALWAY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Every enterprize that promises to promote the material prosperity of Ireland, must be a subject of the deepest interest to Irishmen, no matter in what part of the world their lot may be cast. It was no wonder, then, when the Galway line of steamers was started, that it should be hailed with such rejoicing and general enthusiasm by our Irish fellow citizens not only in the metropolis, but throughout the whole country. They regarded it as the first step in the material progress of their native land, and they have continued to watch its growing popularity with undiminished satisfaction. It was, therefore, with no ordinary feelings of pleasure we learned by the last mail from Europe, that the British Government had granted a subsidy of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the line for its services in carrying the mail between New York and Galway.

This, however, is but one indication of its success. We have another, and a no less substantial proof of the stability of the enterprize in the fact that the number of steamers which the Company have at present running between the two ports already named, is to be still further in-

creased by the addition of two others, which are at present in course of construction. Since the establishment of the line its business has increased beyond the most sanguine expectations of the Company, and the ability with which it is managed, as well as the general favor with which it is regarded, are a strong guaranty of its still greater success. Up to the present time the enterprize has had many difficulties to contend against, and on one occasion it was feared that one of the vessels had foundered at sea. Fortunately, however, up to the present moment no such disaster has occurred, and the experience and seaman-like qualities of the commanders of the vessels are well calculated to inspire the travelling public with confidence in their management, and in the safety of life and property entrusted to their care.

Now, as we have said, the success of this line must be peculiarly gratifying to every Irishman and to all who take an interest in the welfare and prosperity of Ireland; but it is not so much in the mere success of the line as for the consequences which must follow to the country from its establishment on a firm and fixed basis. It is because of the great impetus which it must give to the industry of the Irish people, an impetus which the country has already felt, and which, in the brief space of one year, has transformed the ancient, and at one time prosperous town of Galway once more into a busy, thriving, commercial city. It is not Galway alone, however, that will enjoy the beneficial results which are to be derived from the success of this great enterprise, for every part of the country will, in some degree, be a sharer in the advantages. The linen manufacturers of the north will gladly avail themselves of the facilities afforded by it for the transportation of their fabrics, fabrics which, we are glad to perceive are much sought after and prized in this country. Then, again, a new impulse will be given to the manufacture of poplins, in which Ireland greatly excels, and which are beginning to be greatly worn on this side of the Atlantic. It would indeed be a difficult matter to show in what particular Ireland will not be benefitted by the successful establishment of the Galway line of steamers. The prospect which is now dawning upon her, and the wonderful change which has taken place in her condition within the last seven or eight years, are so much accomplished towards the attainment of that independence for which her people have so long struggled, and to the hope of which they still cling with such a terrible tenacity.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT.
DIOCESE OF NEW YORK.

The following are the regulations for Lent for the present year:

1. All the "week days" of Lent, from Ash-Wednesday till Easter Sunday, are fast days of precept, on one meal, with the allowance of a moderate collation.

2. The precept of fasting implies also that of abstinence from the use of flesh meat. But, by *dispensation*, the use of flesh meat is allowed in this diocese, at the principal meal on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays of Lent from the first Sunday until Palm Sunday.

3. The use of flesh meat is not allowed on Thursday next after Ash-Wednesday.

4. The abstinence from flesh meat on Palm Sunday, which has hitherto been observed in this diocese, is dispensed with; also, on the following Tuesday, although in Holy Week, the faithful are allowed, by *dispensation*, to use flesh meat at the principal meal.

5. There is neither fast nor abstinence to be observed on Sundays of Lent.

6. It is not allowed to use fish with flesh meat at the same meal.

7. There is no prohibition to use eggs, butter or cheese, provided the rules of quantity prescribed by the fast be complied with.

8. The Church excuses from the obligation of fasting, (but not of abstinence from flesh meat, except in special cases of sickness or the like,) the following classes of persons: 1st, the infirm; 2d, those whose duties are of an exhausting or laborious character; 3d, persons who are only attaining their growth; 4th, women in pregnancy, or nursing infants; 5th, those who are enfeebled by old age.

But these persons should be persuaded on just grounds that they are entitled to exemption from the precept—so that their not observing it may give no offence to their own consciences, nor scandal to their neighbor. For this purpose, if they have any doubt, they will do well to consult their spiritual director, or their physician. They should, however, cherish the *interior spirit* of this holy season, the same as if they were able to comply with the exterior observance of fasting and mortification, a spirit of sorrow and compunction for sin, a spirit of prayer and recollection. This is the duty of *all*, and without this the fast itself would be rejected by God.

The public religious exercises during Lent, in the churches of the city, to commence each evening at seven o'clock, will be:—

On Monday, in the Church of the Nativity and Assumption (German.)

On Tuesday, in St. James', St. Joseph's, St. Vincent de Paul's (French,) and Holy Cross.

On Wednesday, at St. Peter's, Most Holy Redeemer's (German,) St. Francis Assisium, St. Francis Xavier's, St. Anne's, St. Michael's, and Annunciation, Manhattanville.

On Thursday, in the Cathedral, St. Andrew's, St. Stephen's, St. Columba's, St. Bridget's, St. Alphonsus, and St. Laurence, Yorkville.

On Friday, in St. Mary's, Transfiguration, St. Nicholas, Most Holy Redeemer, Immaculate Conception, B. V. M., and St. Boniface (German.)

By order of the Most Rev. Archbishop.
F. McNERNY, Secretary.
NEW YORK, Feb. 24, 1859.

TO OUR READERS.—As the two editions of the first number of the RECORD have long since been exhausted, and as there is still a demand for it, we intend, at some future time, to have the engraving and description of the New St. Patrick's Cathedral which it contained re-printed for those who were not so fortunate as to procure a copy, and who desire to have it for binding with the subsequent numbers when the first volume shall have been completed. It is particularly gratifying, as a proof of the favor with which our paper has been received, to hear of the intention which is generally expressed of preserving it in a permanent form—a favor, we may say, that is seldom manifested towards the periodical publications of the day, which, when once read, are almost invariably thrown aside as so much waste paper. In conclusion, we may add that the RECORD can hereafter be had at the publication office and at the various agencies throughout the city on Thursday of each week, on which day it will also be served by the carriers at the residences of our city subscribers.

A NEW PUBLISHING HOUSE IN BALTIMORE.—Our readers will be pleased to hear of the establishment of a new publishing house in Baltimore—Messrs. Kelly, Hedian, & Piet. These gentlemen are already well known to the Catholic public and their experience and business tact will no doubt ensure them a fair share of patronage. They open on the 1st of March, at the new building 174 Baltimore street, and for the present are to be found at 82 Gay street, Baltimore, Md. Our readers will join with us in wishing them every success. We are also pleased to notice that the *Catholic Mirror* is issued under the auspices of the new firm.

THE HUMBLE BEGINNING AND GROWTH OF THE CHURCH.

A Sermon by the Rt. Rev. Dr. McClosky, Bishop of Albany.

DELIVERED IN ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, WATERTOWN, N. Y., FEB. 3.

We are indebted to The Watertown County Union for the following report of a sermon delivered in St. Patrick's Church, Watertown, Sunday, the 13th inst., by the Rt. Rev. John McClosky, Bishop of Albany. As it was the sixth Sunday after the Epiphany, the gospel of the day was taken from Matthew xiii., 31, 35:

At that time Jesus spoke to the multitude this parable: "The kingdom of Heaven is like to a grain of mustard seed, which a man took and sowed in his field, which is the least indeed of all seeds; but when it grows up it is greater than all herbs, and becometh a tree, so that the birds of the air come and dwell in the branches thereof." Another parable He spoke to them: "The kingdom of Heaven is like to leaven, which a woman took and hid in three measures of meal, until the whole was leavened." All these things Jesus spoke in parables to the multitude, and without parables he did not speak to them, that it might be fulfilled, which was spoken by the Prophet saying: "I will open my mouth in parables, I will utter things hidden from the foundation of the world."

We may all readily conceive and understand how, under these similitudes, our Divine Lord and Savior spoke truly of things hidden even from the foundation of the world, in the very remarkable parables which you have just heard. He spoke of the kingdom of Heaven, by which, in the language of Scripture, he usually designated His church, or His spiritual kingdom upon earth. He spoke of its obscure and simple beginning, of its gradual development, and of its great future destiny; and because of its seeming insignificance, He likened it to the little grain of mustard seed, which, He says, is the smallest of all seeds. There was nothing hidden in these words, for what could be more lonely, and seemingly more insignificant, than those twelve Apostles, by whom their God was then and there surrounded?

What plainer or more unpretending man among them all than the meek and lowly Jesus! And yet, here was the beginning of this kingdom of which He spoke; and here was this grain of mustard seed fully explained before their eyes. But He even declared that as that grain of mustard seed which is the smallest of all seeds, grows up so as to become a tree, and spreads out its branches that the birds of the air may come and dwell therein; so His kingdom should grow up and spread and stretch out its arms, until they should encircle the entire earth, and every tribe and country should come to seek for shelter, protection and repose under its all-powerful embrace. Who was there among them that could, by any human calculation, or by any effort of human wisdom, have declared such things as these? What human foresight or human prescience could have said that from such seemingly insignificant means such truthful or such miraculous results could follow? His words were words of prophecy not fully understood until they could be fulfilled before their eyes. His words, which to them were things hidden, had been to us revealed. His words, which to them were words of prophecy, are to us simply the history of the past, and their simple picture is around us and before our eyes. Their history—the long, marvelous series of events which have expanded themselves through centuries of time.

We know and see how those words, uttered 1800 years ago, continue, in every age and country, to be more and more realized; more and more revealed; their meaning more and more intelligible. We know how gradually this Church of Christ sprung up from the seeming littleness of a grain of mustard seed—the twelve poor apostles—to spread and extend itself through the universe. And we know how insignificant it was in Jerusalem; how it extended through all Antioch and Ephesus, from city to city, from province to provice, and from town to country, until embracing nations and kingdoms and empires, it came to have no other boundaries than the extremities of the world. Its history is the history of the past; its fulfillment the prophecy contained in the similitude of the mustard seed. And now what do we see in all this? We see the very pressing and very convincing evidence of the continuity of that kingdom upon earth—the evidence that beginning as it did, and spreading as it did, it could only be by divine power, and by the workings of a supernatural agency. And there is no more convincing proof of the Divinity and the truth of this Church of Jesus Christ, than that it has been established upon earth, has spread itself through every nation, and has continued to exist without the interruption of one single moment of time from the time that the parable was spoken until the present day. It is a divine church, but to carry out its divine mission, something more than divine means, something more than supernatural agency was required, and was employed. Man's agency and man's co-operation was needed, and was used. Men of ability labored and struggled and suffered for the establishment of the Church. Apostles preached, martyrs shed their blood, and the most learned, profound, and eloquent men made self-sacrifices. Kings even, and princes, and emperors came in time to be patrons of this Church, and employed even the arms of physical strength against its enemies. Yet all these combined would be insufficient for its final triumph and success, for there were other agencies that were brought to bear against them, which were, humanly speaking, far more powerful. It would have been crushed in its very infancy. The whole power of the pagan empire was arrayed against it. The emperors, with all their strength, and the prefects of their governments, brought to bear the whole weight of their authority, and used the whole force of their physical power to suspend the teachings of those apostles. Yet, though their blood flowed in torrents, and though hundreds and thousands continued to fall beneath the hand of persecution, still it seemed to live again, strong, vigorous and powerful.

After three hundred years had passed, that seemingly insignificant power—the Church of Christ—achieved a triumph in the eyes of the world, and the emperors ceased to persecute it. Those who failed to recognize it as their mother, became its protectors and guardians. But its danger and its triumph did not cease. Soon after came the terrible irruption of the barbarian force of the North. It came like a mighty avalanche, or like a dark torrent, sweeping through the whole face of the Christian country, spreading terror and ruin on every side, tumbling its temples, putting to death priests; and it seemed as if it intended to blot out forever, not only every vestige of civilization, but the whole Christian world. The church bowed its head, even as the mighty oak of the forest, before the whirlwind; but it raised it up again as the storm passed away—stronger and more beautiful even than before. Those that came with the sword to destroy it, were ready to take up the cross. Those that came to deny God, became humble; and that church which it seemed to human eyes was destined to be ruined and destroyed, was again triumphant. Other triumphs were yet in store. When not threatened with hostilities or persecution, in the midst of mental darkness, by the light of its own traditions, and by the teachings of those within its sanctuaries, its cloisters, and other religious communities of men and women, it went out and spread their united light through the benighted world. And when, through the perversities of its own children, scandals arose, and those whom it had succored and whom it had loved, toiled against it, and proved traitors, and schisms came, and heresies came, and it seemed as if it were torn with dissensions and divisions, and the learned of the world, and the kings of the earth, and all became leagued against it: how stood that church? As vigorous, and as strong, and as flourishing as ever. During the whole history of its existence it feared nothing, and went on its way in conscious confidence of its strength. Knowing that it rests not on any worldly arm, that God has promised that it should rest on divine power, that the world may forsake it, and its own children may turn against it, it will be all in vain, for it is still the Church of God. If men are employed to carry out its purposes, it is simply because God has pleased to make use of them. The very fact that the Church does not cease, notwithstanding the persecutions and the assaults of all in every age and in every country, but that it triumphs over all, cannot be explained in any other way, than that God has guided and sustained it. Had it been of the world it would have perished long since. And it is only because it has been and must be the work of God, that it exists and will exist until the end of time. This teaches us a lesson of our own insignificance. We are

too apt to judge of the designs of God and the future of His Church, by what may chance to pass before our own eyes. The Church came before us, and will remain after us. We may, by our zeal and our good example, contribute more or less to its interest and the advancement of sacred things. Or, again, we may, by our scandals, contribute, more or less, to retard its advancement. We are too apt to be filled at one time with too great elation, and at another time with too much depression, to be judges of the events that have transpired at other times and places. Notwithstanding, in the eye of human wisdom, it may be more free from scandal or reproach in one country than in another at the same or any other time, it has continued to be the same Church that it was at the beginning. Whatever it has been in adversity, it has been the same in prosperity; the same in sunshine as in gloom, in calm as in storm. It is the church of Christ, the church of all times and places; and it must ever be one and the same church. It would appear to man that this work was never to succeed if they had judged from the manner in which it seemed at first to progress. It was not in the time of Christ it was to spread. Years shall have passed away, centuries shall have passed away, before the divine fulfilment shall arrive, for there are places yet to which that church must extend itself. No doubt, we would like everything to occur within our own lifetime. A thousand years are to Him as a single day. He kept the whole world two thousand years in expectation of his coming, and thousands of souls were coming into and going out of the world longing for the fulfilment of the prophecy, that the Messiah was to arrive. And when He came He did not at once commence His work and travel over the whole earth to make Himself known. He came as a child, and went like any of us through all the stages of infancy, in the arms of Mary and Joseph. He grew up Jesus himself, and went on until he had attained the age of thirty years; and notwithstanding that the world was all this time waiting His mission, He committed the work to His apostles after only a few years of public life. A long series of years again elapsed before things were to be fully revealed. This should teach us not to be impatient.

The history of the Church is the history of the mustard seed. It grows up gradually. In our own country it came as a little grain at first, poor and insignificant, slow in its operations, beginning in one city, a poor laborer surrounded by thousands of those who mocked it, and despised those who professed it. Still it was a little grain of mustard seed. It was God's work—He planted it. Going from the city, it passed from town to town, and now before fifty or sixty years elapsed, we see that simple grain at the beginning has continued to spread itself and become a tree, so that the "birds of the air come and dwell on the branches thereof." Have patience, trust in God, and pray. The spread and development of the outward and visible kingdom of Christ is always sure to be in proportion to the growth and development of the interior kingdom within the souls of men. Planted there in the hour of our baptism, there was in that grain of mustard seed a power of fecundity that enables it to grow up so as to become a tree, and bring forth an abundance of grace.

The Bishop then admonished the congregation to attend to their spiritual welfare; to examine themselves and see if the fault was not their own. He said that the work of our salvation cannot be done in a day, it may be the work of years; that it might be done by a miracle of Divine power, but that it will not be so done we know from the economy of God; that His Church would not grow up in a few days, but must be the work of a long series of time, and invoked the Divine blessing upon them.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, THE HOUSE OF GOD.

A Sermon by Cardinal Wiseman.

DELIVERED AT BIRKENHEAD ENGLAND, JANUARY 22.

Cardinal Wiseman arrived from London at the Monks' Ferry railroad station at twenty minutes to five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, January 22. He was accompanied by the Right Rev. Dr. Brown, Bishop of Shrewsbury, who joined his Eminence at Chester, and by his secretary and several Catholic clergymen. The party was met at the station by the Rev. Canon Chapman, the Rev. Mr. Clegg, and other gentlemen.

On Sunday morning, at eight o'clock, the Cardinal, assisted by the Rev. Canon Chapman, said mass in the church in Grange-lane. The anxiety to see him was very great, and long before the hour appointed for service the building was densely crowded, and hundreds of persons were unable to obtain admission.

The object of the services was to obtain funds on behalf of the schools attached to the mission, and the charges for admission to high mass, at eleven o'clock, were 5s. and 2s. 6d. each person.

The sermon was preached by Cardinal Wiseman, who selected for his text the 8th verse of the 25th Psalm:

"I have loved, O Lord, the beauty of Thy house, and the place where thy glory dwelleth."

If God has appointed any place, said his Eminence, which He wishes to be called His own house upon earth, it is not a matter of duty, it is not an instinct of feeling, but it is plainly a point of necessity, that everything should be done which can make that, His chosen abode among men, comely, beautiful, and, as far as it is in man's power, a symbol of that, His highest and holiest place, in which He is pleased to dwell—the Heavens, which He has decked out with so much beauty and glory. But it is more than this, my brethren—it is the express teaching of God himself that such is His will. While it pleased Him, He accommodated himself upon earth to the peculiar circumstances of His people—He dwelt in tents because they also so dwelt; and when they began to construct magnificent abodes for themselves, He, too, would exchange his temporary residence for his temple; and if he was pleased to make it a matter of discontent, that, while the second temple was built, and while His people erected for themselves houses roofed with cedar, they left his house in ruins, yet He made this a condition on every occasion, that the tent, or the house, the abode which He chose, should be in every respect more beautiful, more costly, than even the palace of His princes. He gave, Himself, the minutest directions for the erection of the tabernacle—He would have no materials employed less valuable than gold among all the metals, or than jewels among the precious stones, and embroidery with every diversity of ornaments and representations—everything in fact, was to distinguish the temple in which God dwelt from the habitations of His people; and when that golden period came when everything in Jerusalem was splendid beyond anything that any other city in the East could exhibit, then it was the temple of God built by Solomon far exceeded everything the world had ever seen in costliness and splendor. It would seem a waste of time to dwell upon such a clear principle as this—that if man does many things for himself, and then does one thing for God, *that* at least should show the difference of the love which he bears to one and to the other. As he is to love God, and honor him above all other things—far more than himself, it would be natural if he exhibits on other occasions his honor and his preference by his outward signs; therefore he should be lavish in his gifts when he shows that he has been building a house, not for himself, or for man, but for God, the Creator and Giver of all good things. Even here, the house which has been raised to Him among you, as it was natural that it should be done in the course of time, has undergone a thorough renovation. We should endeavor to show him, who is the delight of this house and the beauty, that the thing has been done so far as it could be done. Never should that work be considered, however, as finished, as perfectly accomplished, which is for God, until at length the eye, even of the most refined taste and lavish conceptions of grandeur, will say—"It is enough, because we can do no more; we cannot carry further the beauties which we have bestowed on the house of God." But what did God mean to put before us in the new law of a spiritual doctrine, and all that exterior magnificence which he wished to have displayed, when his honor was in question, in the Old Testament? What was his tabernacle, what was his temple? It was but the figure of a thing that had to pass away. They only predicted by the material splendor the still greater magnificence which was to adorn the true house and abode of God among men. You know that the old Temple, as it was described by the Prophet Ezekiel, was only the emblem of the church which was to be received over the whole world, and to form one temple, in which the multitudinous nations were to be united in one single church—in one canticle of praise to Almighty God. These were shadows, and are swept away; and one church has taken their place. And what is the church in which we are assembled? It is the most perfect, the most beautiful church that has been raised to God. No matter what the architect, or in what period, or in what place it was built, it is the material model and semblance of that great church upon earth which has to perform its noble, its sublime ministrations from day to day, for the good of mankind; and therefore when God wished that his own dwelling-place should be richly adorned, it was a wish that His church should present to the eyes of all mankind an aggregate of all that is beautiful and graceful—that it should be the very centre of all that man can admire or comprehend—of whatever wins his admiration, his esteem, or his regard; so that from the temple of God there should go forth not only spiritual gifts—not only the waters which the prophet saw issuing from the hidden path, but also all that is beautiful and noble, carrying us far beyond its own precincts—the waters of that stream of life which issues from the church and goes forth into the world. My wish is, therefore, rather to turn your thoughts towards the beauties of this house of God—the manner in which it is embellished—the mode in which it is distinguished from everything else that pretends to be the house of God, and to point out to you that it is upon the one ground of having whatever may be considered as coming from God that gives it a grace and beauty. The beauty of a house consists not only in its structure, in the completeness and proportion of its parts, in the elegance of its ornamentation and details, but it also consists, in the eye, of that which is beautiful within. His Eminence went on to speak of the great antiquity of the Catholic Church—the house of God—and said it had a genealogy such as was not possessed by the oldest house of the most ancient family in existence. He then adverted to the question of Apostolic succession, and observed—Some may say, "Of what matter is it, of what importance is it to us, whether you can trace an unbroken succession of Sovereign Pontiffs, so long as you do not show thereby that you possess the doctrine unchanged which was preached by the Apostles?" In this, we have proof that it is so. Why, in our days, are there so many anxious to trace their Apostolic succession—that is, to trace their ancestry from bishop to bishop? Why has the Establishment that this country owns been for the last thirty years agitated on the question of Apostolic succession? During all this conflict, who has attacked our title? They acknowledge that it is in us; all they wish to establish is some point to make their Establishment resemble in apostolicity our own church. The pictures of the Popes, in unbroken succession, from the first bishop to the Pope of the present day, in the gallery of St. Paul's, at Rome, his Eminence considered as not mere ornamentation, but as proof of the apostolic descent of the Pontiffs; and, said the Cardinal, there is not a sensible man who holds religon under any title whatsoever, of any sect, or of any small division of Christians in this country, who would not be glad, if it were in his power, to show that the doctrines he holds had been held in every age commencing from the time of the Apostles. By its paintings, by its monuments which have been erected every fifteen or twenty years from the first day of the Church, you find that the Catholic Church has been the Church of all ages. It bears an indelible proof that there has been no time since the time of the Apostles that it has not existed, and in Rome you have a succession of monuments, from the very first to the very last, testifying to this fact. But there are sects having very ancient places of worship, who may claim antiquity. I don't speak of Dissent, of course, for Dissenting places of worship are a direct protest against antiquity; but still they say there that they preach a purer doctrine than has been preached in earlier times. However, take the Church of England. Has it not noble houses and splendid churches? And they will ask, "Does it not carry back the succession of its monuments to a very early age?" Well, but they themselves must own that there was a time—and that when those splendid edifices were erected—when the worship in them was not what they now perform, but what we perform. There is no man of letters, no theologian, no artist in England, who would presume to say that the ancient cathedrals were built by Protestants. They would not presume to say they were built in conformity with Protestant wants and ideas—that they were built evidently for the Book of Common Prayer, which did not, in fact, then exist. They were built to minister to this despised ceremonial of ours, in which they have no belief. No man will say it was well to tear down altars, and break in pieces images, and whitewash pictures, and destroy the splendid glass, and break open and rifle tombs. Many will say that it was only a purging that carried away the dross that had gathered around the gold of ages; but no one will venture to say that these monuments were erected by the Protestants. It appears as if a new light, however, had dawned upon the English establishment, from Heaven—an idea that, when a church was built with an immense nave and aisles, those that built them intended them for some other purpose than merely to be walked up and down. It seems quite an inspiration that great multitudes may be gathered together in these naves of old and large churches—in fact, that something may be done for the people in them. We who have made those churches in other countries, have never lost sight of the primary object, however. Go to Boulogne, Rouen, Aix-la-Chappelle, Antwerp, or any other city on the Continent where there are Catholic Churches. At five o'clock in the morning you cannot get nearer than the door, and on every Sunday the Cathedral is completely thronged and filled. It does not require eloquent preachers to be brought from a distance to fill those churches; but they are filled because the churches were built by us for the purpose of accommodating the tens of thousands who wish to worship every day their God in a Catholic Church. Is that like the conduct of those strangers who possessed themselves of the old ecclesiastical buildings of this land for the last three hundred years? In this century, however—indeed, very recently—has arisen an idea, an extraordinary idea it is considered by some, that the Protestants had lost sight of the object of those churches. Now they are beginning to see, for the first time, the use of those large, spacious edifices. They are yours; they are ours; they are the edifices of the Catholics. When God ordered so much beauty and so many riches to be lavished on the tabernacle, He wished to give this proof of the truth and power of that revelation which he manifested to Moses, that the religion bestowed on his people should be creative—should produce what the world had never seen before—should teach the arts and sciences to the nations. What could those poor rude men do who came out of Egypt, into the desert, and whose occupation had been, day by day, the making and baking of bricks? What could be expected of beauty or nobility in them? God, however, inspired two men—Bezalee and Aholiab—for that very purpose. He inspired them with his own spirit that they might work in gold, and precious stones, and wood, and in embroidery. He made art therefore a specific inspiration to his own church, and bestowed upon it directly from himself a creative genius. When God gave the church all graces, and told her to build edifices worthy of Him, He was not content to bestow on her the power of learning from others, but He positively infused into the Church a creative genius, and this is one of those subsidiary evidences of the power of God. He gave his Church not only dignity and honor, but industry and skill, and talents, to enable it to undertake works that had never been known before. Alluding to the overthrow of Mascentias by Constantine, the establishment of Christian places of worship, and the conversion of that monarch to the Catholic faith, his Eminence observed that from that day the Christian religion had received a great impetus, and that music, painting and sculpture had always been encouraged by, and rendered subservient to, the purposes of the Church. What other body, asked his Eminence, besides the Catholic Church, has ever produced in its own adornment anything whatever that the world has considered an addition to the power it possesses? Has the Church of England given anything to art that adds to the graces of life or ennobles the worship of God? But the Protestant may say his country has flourished more under the Protestant than any other religion. He will say "Look at our commerce, at our mechanics and power of production under the guidance of the church which we have approved and created." Now, in modern times there are plenty of other things besides religion capable of explaining this; but to go into detail, to speak as individuals, would be foreign to the general argument that I am addressing to you. The Church of England, however, in the way of instructing us in the arts by which industry is increased. The Church has the power of producing great and noble works for her own purposes, and whatever the church produces for herself goes forth to the world for the benefit of mankind. His Eminence concluded his sermon, of which the above is but a brief outline, by insisting that none but the Catholic Church, which was the only true Church, could claim to be the dwelling-place of God upon earth.

In the afternoon Cardinal Wiseman visited the schools attached to the mission.

THE IMPORTANT RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS THAT MAY BE DRAWN FROM SLIGHT FACTS AND OBSERVATIONS.

A LECTURE, BY CARDINAL WISEMAN.

DELIVERED AT CHATHAM, ENGLAND, JAN. 20.

On Thursday evening, the 20th inst., his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman delivered a lecture to a large audience at the Lecture Hall, Chatham, in aid of the funds of the Literary and Mechanics' Institution, his subject being, "The important results and conclusions that may be drawn from slight facts and observations. After being introduced by the High Constable, J. Budden, Esq., his Eminence commenced by observing that he had always felt it a duty, and at the same time a gratification to comply with any request made to him connected with the instruction of any body of persons desirous of improving themselves, and especially of the young, in whose education all felt a natural interest. He could not always be sure that the subject he had selected, or his manner of treating it, would exactly suit the audience whom he addressed, particularly for the first time; but in case he was not happy in either of those respects, he trusted it would not be attributed to any deficiency in his sincere desire to forward the objects of the institution which had done him the honor of soliciting his aid. It would be proper for him to make a few preliminary remarks in explanation of the purpose of the lecture, the title being this, "On the important conclusions and results that may be drawn

from slight facts and observations." The greatest discoveries had generally mingled in them something of accident—a fact, a phenomenon occurred, and led, as by a suggestion, some superior mind to great and important conclusions. There were very few discoveries, perhaps, in the whole range of science, which could be considered the result of mere abstract reasoning. Such instances there were, and by way of illustration, he might mention one of the greatest discoveries in modern physiology—that of Sir Charles Bell. They were all aware that the communication between every part of the human frame and the seat of thought, was carried on by means of the nervous system; filaments of the most beautiful texture, so fine as to escape the naked eye, parting from the brain and spinal marrow, penetrated and completely wound themselves into every portion of the human frame, whether the organs of life or those of sensation. And we also knew perfectly well that this connection was two-fold—that these nerves brought sensation from without and carried volition from within. Now, it seemed improbable that the same nervous thread should have two different powers, which were in some sort contrary to one another; it would be as if the telegraphic wire could be the medium for conveying two opposing messages at the same time. [We may say here for the information of our readers, that this surprising feat has really been accomplished by the Printing Telegraph of Professor Hughes.—Ed. Record.] Sir Charles Bell, by *a priori* reasoning, came to the conclusion that there were two sets of nerves—one of volition and the other of sensation—and his researches proved the soundness of his conjectures, and established one of the most beautiful scientific truths. This was a rare example of the exercise of a sound reason in working out an undiscovered truth. But the majority of discoveries were lighted upon by the observers of fortuitous circumstances. He did not mean occurrences which could never happen except at one particular time, and were never observed before or after. For instance, when Columbus was approaching the coast of America, when his fellow voyagers were desponding, and no trace of land was to be seen, he observed some berries floating by the ship. That little fact was unnoticed by all but him, but his observant mind saw that land could not be far distant; it put down the spirit of rebellion which was rising against him, and made his companions as eager as himself to prosecute their voyage. It was not this class of occurrences of which he wished to speak, but of such as had been passing before the minds of people for hundreds of years, and which at the appointed day had been lighted on by the eye of genius, perhaps suggesting at once the whole theory of something important, and the world thereby came into the possession of a great and noble truth. He proposed, therefore, by the relation of these examples, to incite them all, and the young especially, to keep their eyes open for the observance of phenomena, and though it might not have pleased the Almighty to have given the genius of a discoverer to them, at least they would derive from the habit the great blessings of exact and moral observation. He should take illustrations from a variety of subjects—science, pure science, natural history, physiology, medicine, the arts of design and production. When he spoke of science, the apple which Newton observed to fall, and which led to the discovery of the laws of gravitation and attraction, would occur to them. This was an example too trite and well known for him to dwell upon. Since the fatal apple of Paradise, that fruit had never brought such a blessing to the human mind as when it suggested the magnificent theory of nature, proved to demonstration, by which men were made better acquainted with the wonders of creation, and led more to praise and glorify their Creator. This was the most striking example in science of what had resulted from the observation of a common occurrence, for it had given us the key to the whole of our knowledge of nature, and was one of universal application. In 1682, Galileo, then a youth of eighteen, was seated in a church, when the lamps suspended from the roof were replenished by the sacristan, who, in doing so, caused them to oscillate from side to side, as they had done hundreds of times before, when similarly disturbed. He watched the lamp, and thought he perceived that while the oscillations were diminishing they still occupied the same time. The idea thus suggested never departed from his mind, and fifty years afterwards he constructed the first pendulum, and thus gave to the world one of the most important instruments for the measure of time. Afterwards, when living at Venice, it was reported to him one day that the children of a poor spectacle maker, while playing with two glasses, had observed, as they expressed it, that things were bronght nearer by looking through them in a certain position. Everybody said how curious, but Galileo seized the idea and invented the first telescope. There was another version of the story, but there was no doubt that some such occurrence as the above had suggested the idea to Galileo. He greatly improved the instrument before his death, and in a journal called the Sidereal Messenger he published news from the heavens. Coming nearer our own time, there was the singular discovery, familiar to all, made by Galvani, that led the way to the wondrous marvels of electricity. He was sorry that no reliance could be placed on the story which had formerly been accepted as to the circumstance which led Galvani to make his investigations, and which ran to the effect that while preparing in his laboratory a dish of frogs for his wife's dinner—on the Continent a common and, he might say, not unpalatable dish—one of the frogs was brought into communication with an electrical machine, throwing it into convulsions. Though this was not the exact truth, it was very much like it, for the discovery was the result of investigations not at all connected with electricity. The twitchings of the frog would have made but little impression, perhaps, on an ordinary observer, or would only have occasioned the remark, "How curious! how strange! what an odd thing!" But to the eye of Galvani they were fraught with interest. He rested not till he had gained the clue to their meaning and their origin. The result of those investigations was the discovery of that power which had put the most distant parts of the world in instant communication with each other, which effaces time, and enables one nation to speak to another without knowing its language. Another blessing had recently resulted from this discovery, which he should have been glad to have possessed in his younger days—it was the twitchings of the little frog on Galvani's dissecting table—it was Volta's battery, which was procuring for the present generation the advantages of painless tooth extraction. To give another example in physical science, it happened that on one occasion a vessel in the tropical seas was sailing under pressure of all her canvass; there was a beautiful calm sea, not a cloud was to be seen, and a breeze just sufficient to carry the noble vessel forward. The captain was sitting in his cabin, when he suddenly observed that the barometer had fallen considerably. He reasoned that some change in the weather was about to take place, and, rushing upon deck, ordered all sail to be taken in. His officers and crew thought him mad, and remonstrated; he persisted in his order, and scarcely had it been executed when the vessel was involved in a typhoon, and had her sails been set she would probably have been thrown on her beam-ends and gone to the bottom. Such a catastrophe was avoided by the careful observation of the captain; and we could not tell how many ships were lost from want of that observation. He would recommend them to purchase a sixyenny pamphlet published by the Board of Trade, entitled "The Barometer and Weather Guide," showing the result of a series of barometrical observations by our naval officers. Here was the foundation of a theory which might prove of the utmost use, for by it they might predict changes in the weather, not on the old principle of merely observing the rise and fall of the mercury, but on a certain well-understood law, which could hardly deceive. In science applied, His Eminence selected the circumstances which led to the improvement of the steam engine by Watt as his illustration. Long before Watt's time the idea of applying steam as a motive power had been conceived; and he held in his hand a rare book, printed in 1737, which contained a plate showing a steam-tug drawing a vessel in its wake. The author's name was Jonathan Hulls, to whom history had not done justice. In the case of Watt, as they were aware, the model of a steam engine which was required to illustrate a lecture being out of repair, it was given him to mend. There was the accident. It might have been taken to fifty other persons, and the probability would have been that if there had been a screw loose or a place much worn, they would have repaired it and sent it back. Not so with Watt. He immediately saw the germ of the great power which was now applied to a variety of purposes. The Cardinal also humorously noticed the ingenuity of the little "cockboy," Master Humphrey Potter, who, in order to obtain time for play, had ingeniously invented a contrivance by which the steam-engine itself was made to open and shut its valves. History had not done justice to this little fellow, and he thought that Master Humphrey and his cocks ought to go down to posterity with his celebrated namesake and his clock. [Much laughter.]

After briefly alluding to Arkwright's invention, his Eminence mentioned an instance of the ingenuity of a workman who remedied a serious defect in one of the machines by the application of a little chalk. Those who were acquainted with the progress of mechanical improvements, were aware that in almost every instance the discoverer of important improvements was some poor workman, whose occupation made him intimate with every part of the machine. These poor fellows generally derived no benefit from their ingenuity; others profited by the idea, while they continued working at the loom which would not have been of half the value had it not been for their sagacity. But in the case he had referred to the result was different. The man was shrewd as well as clever, and he refused all offers made to him for the purchase of his secret. He demanded to be taken into partnership, and he was. The descendants of that man were now in the British peerage. [Cheers.] Turning to natural philosophy, his Eminence illustrated the advantages of minute observation in the case of a botanist, who, while searching for natural curiosities on the sea shore, was cut off from the shore by the advancing tide. Inch by inch the water rose upon the rock upon which he was standing, and he was despairing of his life, when he observed a small plant which he knew only grew at a certain depth of water, four or five feet. He was reassured, and he remained still, until he had the satisfaction of seeing the water diminish instead of increase, until he was able to reach the shore in safety. Till the beginning of the Fifteenth Century, alum was only to be obtained from the eastern countries, and in consequence of the animosity of the Turks, it was procured with great difficulty, and at a large expense. A merchant who had been travelling in the east, returned to Europe after the taking of Constantinople, and in the neighborhood of Civita Vecchia observed the olive growing. He had seen the same plant in the eastern countries, where alum was found, and it occurred to him that alum might exist beneath the soil. His conjectures proved to be right, and alum works are carried on there to this day.

The discovery of Gold in Australia, was attributed to something of the same sort. Some one who had been in California, and who had observed the general aspect of the country, going to New South Wales perceived the same physical conformation, and he concluded that there was gold. He would now give them a most singular example of a discovery having been made by careful botanical observations. The story was told him by the sole actor in it. A gentleman in Rome had a great passion for excavating, and his tact in discovering old ruins was most remarkable. In the "Martyrologies of the Popes," it was stated that Pope Alexander, a martyr in one of the early persecutions, had been buried in a church, at a distance of eight miles from Rome, on a particular side. Several attempts had been made to find the site of the building, but without success. The gentleman he referred to at last determined to try, and after carefully measuring the distance, set to work. In a few days the workmen discovered the church, which had been buried for eight centuries. The roof, of course was completely broken in, but otherwise it was in an excellent state of preservation. There was the memorable altar, with names of the persons on it who had erected the church in the fifth Christian century, the names of the magistrates and consuls in whose time it was built, and there was the name of the very Pope who had been buried there. The place in which this interesting discovery was made was a very large field, and he (the Cardinal) inquired how he could have been able to fix upon the exact spot. His friend replied, "Look at this little plant; wherever it grows I know there is a ruin underneath." No one else probably had ever noticed this singular characteristic of this plant. Turning to medicine, his Eminence referred to the introduction of the new system of treating gunshot wounds by Ambrose Pore, in 1559. Under the idea that gunshot wounds were poisonous, boiling oil was poured into them; but on one occasion, there being no oil in the hospital, he applied an ointment made of yolk of egg, rose oil and Venice turpentine. He expected that he should find all the poor fellows dead in the morning, but what was his surprise to find those who had been thus treated cool and free from fever, while those to whose wounds boiling oil had been applied were in a dreadful state? The Cardinal gave an amusing account of a celebrated balm which was in use at that time for gun-shot wounds, the principal ingredients in which were earthworms and puppies, which were boiled alive. There was hardly an instrument in medicine more useful than the stethescope, by which the physician was able to detect not only a general derangement but the smallest disturbance in the vessels of the lungs. From the time of Hippocrates, the father of medicine, it had been the custom to listen to what was passing in the lungs, and also to ascertain their state by percussion.

In 1816, a physician was called in to see a patient, but whose condition would not allow percussion to be resorted to. The physician happened to recollect a well-known fact in acoustics—namely, that the sound of the scratching of a pen at one end of a piece of wood can be distinctly heard by applying the ear to the other end. He took a piece of paper from the table, and rolled it in the shape of a tube, and was not a little surprised and pleased to find that he was enabled to hear much better any internal derangement than by the old method. That was the origin of the stethescope. Peruvian bark was discovered by the attentive observations made by some Jesuit missionaries; and the composition of another medicinal agent, which promised soon to come generally into use—pepsin—by which the process of digestion was facilitated, had been suggested by the examination of the stomach of a wolf. Looking to literature, the first example which presented itself was the well-known circumstance which led to Gibbon writing his "Decline and Fall." He was seated in the Forum of Rome, surrounded by its magnificent ruins, when a body of *Religieuse* passed by. The impressions awakened in his mind by this circumstance led him to write his work—a work of great genius, though he thought every one would agree with him when he said its principles were most pernicious. [Hear, hear.] Those who had read modern history would be aware that, in the course of the last thirty or forty years, a number of works had been published, not by Catholics, but Protestants, having for their object the vindication of the character of some of the Popes who were generally considered men of bad character. There was one Pope, however, who found no champion—that was Boniface VIII. While he (the Cardinal) was at Rome, he was looking at a picture by Giotto, representing that Pope in the act of publishing a jubilee. He looked at his countenance, and he thought "that man was not a wicked man; it is impossible that he should have been the character he is represented to be." That little incident led him to write a life of Boniface VIII. He carefully searched every document, every cotemporary history, every paper kept in the archives of the Vatican, which could throw light upon the character of that Pope; and the conclusions he arrived at were quite contrary to those of previous writers. His history had been translated into many European languages, and modern Italians had admitted its correctness.

Cardinal Mai's acuteness in deciphering palimpsest MSS., whereby some of the most valuable classical works had been restored to the world, was next referred to. With reference to the arts of designs, his Eminence related an anecdote to the effect that a few years ago the keen eye of an Italian artist discovered in an apparent daub of a painting exposed for sale at Rome, a gleam of the glorious coloring of Correggio in one of the hands of a Magdalene. He bought the picture for twelve dollars, removed the paint by which it had been disfigured to preserve it from the hands of the French, and it turned out to be that magnificent painting, the lost Magdalene of Correggio. Hundreds had seen the picture, and passed it by as valueless; the practiced and observant eye of the artist alone detected its value. The lecturer then related the career of Giotto, the celebrated Italian painter, who, while tending sheep, was observed sketching by Cimabue, who took him and taught him his art. At that time the Byzantine style was in vogue—hard, harsh, dismal, conventional—but Giotto broke through these trammels, and completely revolutionized art. Had it not been for the discernment of Cimabue, had he not been generous enough to take the youth whose genius he detected, art might have been three hundred years less advanced than it is now. When Pope Boniface VIII. wished to beautify St. Peters', at Rome, he sent messengers to all the principal artists in Italy, requesting them to furnish a design. On Giotto being applied to, he took his pencil and drew on a piece of paper a perfect circle. The Pope selected him as the artist for executing the work, and to this day there is a proverb in Italy, "As round as the O of Giotto." To take an example from music: When Rossini was composing his opera, "Mose in Egitto," or, as it was more generally known in Europe, "Peter the Hermit," he was met by a friend, who remarked to him, "So I understand you are going to make the Jews sing." The thought flashed across the composer's mind that he would go and hear them sing. He went to the Synagogue, heard them sing one of their sublime and ancient chants, and incorporated it in one of the most beautiful parts of the opera. The arts of production abounded with examples of the ready application of an accidental discovery. For a great many years it was attempted to imitate pearls, and various expedients were resorted to. In 1566 a bead-maker was washing some bleak, when he observed that the water was filled with a quantity of silvery particles. He let them subside, and by putting them inside glass beads, pearls were so closely imitated that many of the best judges were deceived. This had given rise to a large branch of manufacture, and the employment of many fishermen, as it required 20,000 fish to obtain one pound of the substance. His Eminence also instanced the accidental discovery of a clay resembling the Kaolin of the Chinese, which had led to the establishment of the large porcelain manufactories at Dresden and Sevres.

He now came to the conclusion. Not one of those present, perhaps, could hope to be a discoverer, but all could be observers, and if they endeavored to look at things, not merely in a general and superficial point of view, but so as to penetrate into the details, they would derive the greatest benefit. The smaller and more minute things, the more carefully should they examine them. Let them take a little fragment of the skin of the hand, and place it beneath the microscope, and they would be amazed. It would reveal the most beautiful and regular curves; there were little circumvolving canals, like the worm of a still, which ended in a small round alembic. That little morsel of skin revealed marvels of exquisite mechanism in its system of vessels and pores, its cells, and the beautiful adaptation of its parts—adaptation of means to an end—by the side of which all the steam-engines in the world sunk into insignificance. (Cheers.) The hardly-perceptible lichen on the rock had a distinct, definite, and mathematical relation to the remotest star in the remotest nebula. All radiate round one unknown centre—unknown, indeed, to man, whose intellect failed to solve the problem, but known to Him who made the star and the lichen; and, for aught we know, some grain of sand—nay, that little lichen itself—might be the central spot and point of the whole universe.

Catholic Institutions of our Metropolis.

The Institution of the Order of Mercy, Corner of Houston and Mulberry Streets.

We have already endeavored to explain, to some extent, the objects for which the Order of the Sisters of Mercy was founded, and to give our readers an idea, though it may be a feeble one, of what they have done and are now doing towards alleviating the condition of the poor. As yet, however, we have not accomplished more than one-half the task which we have undertaken, and we shall therefore proceed with as little delay as possible to speak in detail of the Institute of Mercy, which must not be confounded with the Convent, and which, as we have already stated, is in a separate building.

This building, as we before remarked, adjoins the Convent, to which it bears so close a resemblance in its external appearance that it might readily be mistaken for a part of the same structure. It was, however, erected subsequent to the Convent, and with a special adaptation to the work which wes to be performed by its inmates and to its character as a home for the homeless. It has also the same number of stories, but the internal arrangement of the house is of course very different in its details as well as in its general features. While the Convent is occupied exclusively by the Sisters, the Institute is at once the dwelling for the poor who are dependent upon the Order for the means of support, and the great workhouse in which they are provided with employment. We have already, in a general way, referred to the objects of the House of Mercy, but for the better information of all who have never been in one and who are unacquainted with the minutiæ of its operations, we will, before giving a description of the interior of the Institution in Houston street, state a few particulars in regard to the noble purposes for which it has been established.

The first three Corporal works of Mercy—"to feed the hungry, to give drink to the thirsty, and to clothe the naked," are fulfilled towards the poor who apply for relief, towards the inmates of the House of Mercy, or other Institutions dependent on the Convent, towards the destitute sick who are visited by the Sisters, and towards the poor children who attend the schools. The fourth work—"to harbor the harborless" is discharged by protecting and supporting young and destitute girls in the House of Mercy, or in any other institution in which the poor are lodged and provided for. It is unnecessary to describe an orphan asylum, or a hospital, or to detail the good they effect; all this is familiar to every one; but a House of Mercy is not so well understood in America. The principal object for which it is instituted is to afford protection to young girls, generally of the humbler classes, who, being dependent on their own industry for support, are, when out of employment, exposed to innumerable dangers, dangers which not only affect their welfare in this world, but peril their salvation hereafter. Through the medium of such institutions thousands have been preserved from such perils, and their virtue rendered still stronger by the religious and moral training they receive. No distinction, as we have already had occasion to state, is made on account of creed or country—all are equally admissable, the only condition required being a certificate signed by some trustworthy person, testifying to the good moral character of the applicant. While in the House they are employed in some useful domestic labor, such as washing and ironing, or they are engaged in plain sewing, embroidery and other needle work in the work-rooms. The proceeds of their labor are expended in the support of the Institution, but they always fall far short of the required amount.

As the Institution is not intended for a permanent home, there are always some entering, others leaving, and as many remain but a short time it is not surprising that among so vast a number some are found who do not do credit to the care bestowed on them. This is unavoidable. Besides, the situations provided for the inmates, servants who are out of place attend the office at the Convent daily, and have suitable employments obtained for them. When this cannot be done for those who are in immediate want of support, without some delay, they are given the means to procure a suitable lodging until it can be provided for them.

The fifth work which the Sisters are bound by the vows of their Order to perform is "to visit and ransom prisoners." Independent of the consolation which sympathy never fails to afford the unfortunate, they give religious instruction when required, and often prepare for the sacraments of Penance and the Holy Eucharist persons of mature age, whose life of crime was mainly attributable to their neglect of the sacred duties imposed upon them by the Church. Books are distributed among the prisoners to complete the good impressions made, and, as far as means will admit, little comforts are sent them, which help to soften the rigor of their suffering. When sentence of death has been pronounced upon any one, he is visited every day if possible, and though the good Sisters may not, like St. Catharine of Sienna, accompany him to the scaffold, their prayers follow him beyond it to plead for mercy to Him who said, "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy," not for themselves alone, it is humbly hoped, but for others also.

The sixth work is "to visit the sick;" and though the desire of the Sisters is to visit all who are sick and suffering, yet prudence requires that they should not go to seek them out, nor venture into places of which they have no knowledge. They do not, therefore, visit any calls except such as have been sent them by a clergymen, or some other respectable person. Temporal relief is given to the fullest extent that their resources admit. The sick are also visited in the public hospitals.

The seventh work, "To bury the dead," is discharged when any one dies in the House of Mercy or other institution attached to the Convent, in which case the funeral expenses are defrayed by the institute.

The seven spiritual works of mercy, to the performance of which every member of the Order pledges herself, are as follows: "To instruct the ignorant, to give good counsel, to admonish sinners, to comfort the afflicted, to pray for the living and the dead, to pardon injuries, to bear wrongs patiently—all of which are required by the gospel law of every Christian, and particularly of those who have entered a religious profession, who are bound to fulfil those duties with the utmost possible perfection whenever occasion offers.

Hitherto we have spoken of the works of the Order only as they regard the poor for whose benefit it was instituted. But their claim to the services of its members, though the first and principal one, does not exclude that of the wealthier classes, who, though not sharers in their poverty, share in all things else—the same ills of mind and body, the same sorrows and sufferings which are the sad inheritance of humanity. The spiritual works of mercy, then, are quite as necessary for the rich as for the poor.

How many are skilled in the sciences and distinguished in human learning, who know nothing of the science which makes saints, and who are even ignorant of much that nearly concerns their soul's salvation. And on the death bed, how many surrounded by the luxuries and pleasures of a happy home, find it hard to break the ties that bind them to a life they have, perhaps, loved too well? Do they not need the fervent prayer, the whispered aspiration, the silent appeal to the uplifted crucifix, and the gentle pleading of those who, having severed all earthly bonds themselves, can best teach that lesson to others. The Sisters have always looked upon themselves as bound to the service of their fellow creatures, and since the commencement of the Institute, none—whatever their station or their creed—who have applied to them for instruction, counsel or consolation, were denied what they sought. In this they follow the example of their Divine Master, who, though poor Himself, and loving the poor with a special love, yet when called upon by the rich never refused their invitations; and who, though He declared that He was sent only "to the lost sheep of the House of Israel," yet never sent away unaided the Gentiles who sought relief from his ministry.

The means of the Order, as we have before intimated, have been and are limited, yet even with what they have had they have contrived to erect one of the best arranged, and for its purpose, one of the finest structures of the kind in the city. The basement floor is divided into a kitchen of the most spacious dimensions, a dining hall, a pantry, a bakery, and store-rooms; in fact, no space that could be made use of is left unoccupied. In the dining hall there is a large press or box, or something of that kind, in which the bread for the use of the inmates is kept from the time it is baked to the moment it is demolished; and with one hundred persons at work three times a day in the interesting process of demolition, the press, as may be supposed, requires to be pretty often replenished. Then, as the cutting of so much bread is of itself a somewhat laborious operation, and would be more than enough for one person, there is a very ingenious contrivance by which more than a dozen loaves can be cut into slices in less than a minute. On the same level with the kitchen is the great washing department, which is a valuable and indispensable adjunct to the Institution. This is in an out-house, the upper part of which is employed for drying the clothes as they are washed below. For this essential operation there are some thirty permanent or fixed tubs, which are ranged in regular order, and which are supplied with all the necessary articles for the proper performance of the work. Upon these matters, however, we do not profess to speak as one versed in such necessary domestic operations, and we trust, therefore, if we make any mistake in regard to them, that our fair readers will treat us with that indulgence to which the free acknowledgment of our ignorance entitles us. We may be trusted, however, when we state that not more than fifteen minutes are consumed in the drying of the clothes, a process which is wonderfully facilitated by the abundant supply of artificial heat, that is obtained from the large furnaces which have been constructed for this among other purposes. It would take us too long to enumerate the different things we saw in this part of the establishment—the large cauldrons in which the clothes are boiled, the washing and rinsing machines, and other things no less needful; and we will therefore take our leave of the subject with this brief reference to them.

The first or ground floor consists of the smoothing rooms in which the fine linen has to go through the last process before it is sent to the wearer; the office for domestics, and a large apartment in which a portion of the charities of the institution are dispensed. It is in this room the outside poor receive assistance in the form of food, and here also clothing is distributed among those who may be in want thereof. In regard to the smoothing, we should state that there are no less than four rooms in which this work is performed, and at the time of our visit there were about forty women employed at that work. There were also two large mangles in operation, so that the whole scene was a lively, a busy, and if we had only the proper appreciation of such matters, it would doubtless have been also an interesting one. There was one feature in it, however, which must recommend it even to those who would fail to find anything else about it to interest them—those who were there engaged were qualifying themselves to obtain an independent livelihood by work that is no less necessary or essential to society than many branches of industry, which may be regarded as more respectable, but which is certainly not half so important, and which could therefore be easier done without.

Over the doors leading into these rooms, as in fact over nearly every door in the house, is some appropriate inscription of a moral character. Here is one which reads as follows:

"Remember thy last end, and
And thou shalt never sin,"

and another:

"Teach me to do thy will, O! Lord."

Of the four smoothing rooms which we have mentioned two are on the second floor; but besides these, there are the Infirmary for the inmates, the Superintendent's office, where the work of each day is duly apportioned; and a small show-room where the linen that has been ironed is placed on exhibition before it is sent to the several owners. The sewing room completes the list of apartments on this floor, and it is in this room all the fine needlework of the institution is performed. The embroidery is excellent, and our fair readers will no doubt be surprised when we tell them that we saw some fine specimens of honiton lace which were made here, and some of which was being made while we were present. There were also many beautiful specimens of Irish point lace, for which, we trust, there will be quite a demand when this article shall have been read. It is the same kind of lace that is made in the convents in Ireland, and which is so much prized by the ladies. We believe there are very few houses in New York in which it is to be had for sale.

The third floor is principally occupied as a dormitory, in which there are no less than seventy-seven beds. At one end of the apartment is an altar, on either side of which the following words are inscribed:—

"ETERNITY."

and

"REMEMBER THE PRESENCE OF GOD."

As this dormitory, notwithstanding its size, is insufficient for all the inmates of the Institution, there is another on the floor above. In addition to this, there is a room in which between thirty and forty women and girls are employed in making various articles of ornamental work. These, we were told are intended for a Fair. This department, like all those we visited, was under the special charge of Sisters appointed to superintend the different kinds of work performed in it.

There is now but one other feature connected with the Institution of Mercy to which we have not referred in detail. It is the free school, which is carried on in what may be called the basement of the beautiful little Gothic chapel at the rear of the Convent. The school-room, although not so large as might be desired, is still spacious enough to accommodate three hundred pupils, although, when we saw it, the attendance was not over one hundred and twenty. The limited attendance, however, was partly attributable to the unfavorable weather, and partly to the fact that there is another and a much more commodious Catholic free school within a block of the Convent—the St. Patrick's parochial school—which is under the charge of the Christian Brothers and the Sisters of Charity. The school of which we are now speaking has been but two years in existence, and considering the limited time in which the good Sisters have had it under their charge, the proficiency exhibited by the scholars is exceedingly encouraging, as giving promise of much greater success. The school is supplied with maps, globes, cards containing reading lessons on various subjects, with appropriate illustrations, and a number of other things no less essential for the education of youth, and which we hardly expected to find here when we learned that there is no public fund from which a supply of that essential requisite called money, can be obtained. In addition to the secular education which they receive, and which embraces all the branches taught in other schools, the religious and moral instruction of the pupils is one of the chief cares of the Sisters. Then at a certain hour each day the children are allowed some time for recreation, in which their teachers themselves take a part, and never think that they lose any of that respect which belongs to their position, by so doing. Before concluding this necessarily brief notice of the School we should state that the children are taught different kinds of needlework, that the school hours are from nine till three, and that to the poorer pupils clothes are distributed as premiums. We trust that what we have here said about this part of the Institution may serve to awaken an interest in the school, that the good Sisters may feel that what they have done and are now doing has not been without its influence even upon those who have had but a limited knowledge of all they have accomplished in the education of Catholic children.

We promised to give our readers a description of the Chapel of the Convent of Mercy, and, although we feel that no description would convey an adequate idea of the beauty of its appearance, we shall endeavor, as far as possible, to redeem our promise. The edifice is constructed in the Gothic style, of which it is regarded as one of the purest representations now existing. Its dimensions are necessarily limited, but it will hold at least four hundred worshippers. The arched and groined ceiling, with its paintings in fresco, is in itself a most exquisite piece of workmanship, and with the elaborate traceries of the walls and the stained glass windows which are made after the mediæval style—all combine to render this one of the finest churches in the whole country. In size only is it deficient, if this can be considered a deficiency. Before the altar hangs a silver lamp, the light in which is always kept burning as an indication of the real presence of the Lord in the Host which is within the altar. The altar is

an admirable piece of workmanship, and is in entire keeping with the whole edifice. On it stands a statue of the Blessed Virgin, while on the two side altars are statues of St. Joseph, the Foster Father of our Saviour, and St. Catherine, of Sienna, the Patron of the Order. The windows, of which there are eight, four on each side, have illustrations in stained glass of scenes connected with the life of the Redeemer. These represent the Immaculate Conception, the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, the Presentation in the Temple and the Espousal; the Annunciation; the Visitation; the Nativity of our Saviour, and the Presentation in the Temple according to the Mosaic law; the Adoration of the Magi; the Flight into Egypt; the Disputation of our Saviour in the Temple with the Doctors; the First Miracle—changing the water into wine; the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles; the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, and some two or three others. Along the centre of the ceiling, and extending from end to end of the Chapel, is a series of allegorical paintings, in fresco, illustrating the passage of the Soul from time to Eternity, under the guidance of divine grace. As a work of art we doubt if it is surpassed by any frescoes in the city.

On either side of the Chapel are the stalls which are occupied by the Sisters. These serve the same purposes as pews, but they are very different in their general appearance—a difference which, we may remark, is decidedly in favor of the stalls. In their design they are made to harmonize with the Gothic style of the building. The same uniformity is also preserved in the structure of the organ and in the ornamental facing of the gallery, while the floor of the Chapel is formed of encaustic tiling of a tesselated pattern.

And here we will conclude the account of our visit to the Institute of the Order of Mercy with the expression of our sincere acknowledgments to the Mother Superior and the good Sisters, to whom we are indebted for the interesting information which we have been enabled through their kindness to lay before our readers. Before dismissing the subject, however, we desire to correct any erroneous impression that may have been formed in regard to the extent of the Order and the number of Convents that have been established in different parts of the world from what we stated in our first article on this subject. The statistics which we then gave referred to a period of a few years after the foundation of the Order; but since the establishment of the first Convent in Dublin by Miss McCauley (the foundress of the Order) an almost incredible number have sprung into existence. In Ireland alone there are fifty; in England, twenty; in Scotland, four; in the United States, twenty; besides those in Newfoundland, South America, Australia, New Zealand and other parts of the world.

Sagacity of Birds.—Whilst sitting on a stone, resting from my labors, by one of the canal bridges, I was amused at the behavior of a pair of tomtits, who had a nest of young ones in a hole under a stone coping of the bridge. I was attracted to the cock in the first instance, who came flitting out of a large oak tree which stood close by; he had something edible in his beak, and, after making a dash or two at the coping, he perched himself on it some six yards from me, and then surveyed me for a minute or two with his little head cocked on one side, and evident uneasiness in his gestures and manner. Presently he uttered a short note, which brought his mate out of the tree to his side. She, with considerable fluttering and flitting round about, and more caution apparently than her companion, at length encouraged by a "cheek cheek," or two from her mate, perched herself beside him, but further from me. Then commenced a decided consultation—a conversation in "chip-chow, cherry-chow," as some one has aptly described the ornithological language. Now and then they peered curiously at me. At length, apparently having satisfied their scruples with regard to me, the cock boldly made a plunge into the little hole which contained his domestic treasures, and disappeared for a moment or two, the hen watching me meanwhile. At length he came out and took the hen's place while she conveyed her offering to the little ones within. Then she came out, and they both flitted up into the oak tree, in search of more provisions for their young. After this there was no more hesitation; they went in and out, backwards and forwards, without fear or the slightest apparent distrustfulness. At length two lads made their appearance on the scene, who stood regarding me with rural wonder; as if the tomtits recognized their natural enemies at a glance, nothing would induce them to go near their nest while these two boys were present. They made frequent dashes to and fro over the hole—in front of it—round it—perched on the furthest extremity of the coping, and back again to the oak tree, but enter their hole they would not. There was no consultation on the matter—no twittering—"Chip-chow, cherry-chow" was quite a dead language. The verdict of the feathered jury of two on the parties at the bar below was unanimous; and, feeling myself an elected foreman of the jury, I gave my casting vote entirely in accordance with the sentence already delivered, which was banishment. The young ones were evidently hungry, and the beaks of the old ones well laden, but the risk of discovery was too great. At length feeling desirous to end their anxiety, I sent the two lads away on some excuse, and the moment they went the birds entered their hole without hesitation. Was ever piscator so delicately flattered? If the prettiest woman living had carefully designed and executed the most insinuating compliment, it would not have reached the mark like the simple confidence of these two poor birds. They trusted me with all they were worth, and I felt prouder of their trust than I have of many a one of apparently far greater magnitude, and I would not have had their nest interfered with whilst I could have stood up to prevent it. The confounded trout, though, had not the same amount of confidence, and I doubt not that they were equally as good physiognomists.

Japanese Civilization.—At the theatre the ladies change their dresses three or four times, and afford as much amusement and interest as the actors themselves; they have a praying machine, which, as often as you turn the handle, carries up a prayer to heaven; but they have something better than all these peculiarities, which are to be taken simply as peculiarities, not worse than tight-lacing or crinoline, moreen curtains and four-post beds, paper shoes on muddy roads, and all the thousand absurdities to be picked out of our own national doings. They have good ideas, these Japanese, in the midst of all the rest. They divide their magnificent roads into miles twice the length of ours, marked by milestones which all radiate from Jeddo, the centre and capital of the whole; they build noble and magnificent bridges and fire escapes; calculate eclipses exactly, have good telescopes and excellent mathematical instruments and carpenters' tools; they make good clocks and watches; engrave wood to perfection; have a child's literature. They are happy, peaceful, temperate, and brave; they hold their wives on an equality with themselves, and the sexes visit and mix as freely as in France or England; they cultivate the arts and sciences, and are rational and civilized enough to delight in music, games, chess, and forfeits; they do not lament at death, but accept it as a release from temporal troubles; and in spite of their dense population, both infanticide and the prevention of births are unknown among them. This is the singular people, so well-bred and refined, whom it has fallen to the lot of this present generation to bind into the family of nations, and initiate into the weal and woe of western civilization. It is a solemn mission, and one in which we can but hope for the ultimate progress and good of humanity; for we foresee too clearly the individual mischief that must be undergone, to believe in any present good to the virgin empire whose sanctuary we have invaded, and whose seclusion we have destroyed.

Cultivation of Oysters.—A very interesting report has been recently made to the French Government on oyster-beds. The locality chosen was a portion of the bay of St. Brieuc, on the coast of Brittany. Between March and April about 3,000,000 of oysters, taken from different parts of the sea, were distributed in ten longitudinal beds in the above bay. The bottom was previously covered with old oyster-shells and boughs of trees arranged like fascines. To these the young oysters attach themselves, and so fruitful are the results that one of the fascines was found at the end of six months to have no less than 20,000 young oysters on it. The report further states that 12,000 hectares may be brought into full bearing in three years at an annual expense not exceeding 10,000 francs.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.—We have been put in possession of the last annual report of the Ladies' Association attached to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. From this it appears that the association contributes a large portion of the means by which this noble charity is sustained, and that during the past year its efficiency has been largely increased by the benevolence of the Catholic community. As we intend, however, on some future occasion, to give our readers a full account of the institution and the manner in which it is conducted, we must satisfy ourselves at present by giving the following appeal of the kind ladies who compose the association:—"The Ladies' Association of the Orphan Asylum, in presenting their report for the years 1857–8, beg to call the attention of the Catholics of this city to their Society, and to ask their assistance to enable them to increase the number of their subscribers, and give additional aid to the good Sisters who have not thought they were doing more than their duty by giving their whole lives to the care of the orphan. The subscription asked of each is small, and would, we feel confident, be cheerfully given were the wants of these little ones better known; let each one consider the amount required for his or her own necessities, and then think how little is asked to support and educate so many hundred children. We would appeal to those fathers and mothers of happy families, to the Christian parents permitted to watch tenderly over their children, to guard them from danger, and as far as lies in their power to provide for their future, even to indulge their desires for the amusements and pleasures of childhood. Can these withhold from those bereft of parents the mite which we ask for them? No, they will give generously, and obtain the orphans' gratitude, and be remembered in the orphans' prayer. And need we remind Catholics of His promise who has said, 'Even a cup of cold water in My name shall have its reward;' and, 'Inasmuch as you have done it for one of these little ones, ye have done it to Me?'" The following are the names of the officers and managers of the association:—

Officers—Mrs. Pardow, First Directress; Mrs. Andrews, Second Directress; Mrs. Duling, Treasuress; Miss E. C. Adamson, Secretary.

Managers—Mrs. Wadsworth, Mrs. Horton, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Mulvahill, Miss Gallaher, Miss Kerrigan, Miss C. Malone. Mrs. Jameson.

Progress of the Central Park.—It seems that considerable progress has been made towards the completion of the Central Park, if we are to judge from the report of the Board of Commissioners, which has been published within the last few days. The whole amount expended from the commencement of this great public work up to the present time is $335,169; that is, from May 1, 1857, to Dec. 31, 1858, a little more than a year and a half. How much longer the public will have to wait, and how much more money must be expended, before the completion of the park, the public are not definitely informed. We are told, however, what has been already done towards this desirable end, and as times go we ought to feel thankful even for that. The thorough drainage of the Park below the old Reservoir, it appears, is nerly completed; the drives for the most part graded, not only within the same area, but also extending to the north above the new reservoir. Portions of the drive, intended as examples, have been constructed in different methods, with their superstructures, in order to test the relative cost and efficiency of each. The ride for equestrians is in progress. Several miles of the walks are graded, drained and gravelled, and in a condition for use.

Those bridges or viaducts over which the carriage road is carried, and under which the horseback ride is to pass, are (say the Commissioners) in a state of forwardness, and promise to be structures of beauty as well as of utility. The promenade, a prominent feature of the Park, is nearly complete, with its broad walk and rows of transplanted trees of twenty years' growth. The planting of the Park with a great variety of shrubs and trees, was rapidly progressing, when the cold weather suspended operations. A lake of about twenty acres, above Seventy-sixth street, is so far completed as to admit of filling it with water in the winter, and has afforded healthful amusement and recreation for thousands in skating; and the lesser lake at Fifty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue, is also well advanced.

The play-ground and the parade-ground are nearly complete. Numerous applications of clubs of skaters, of base ball and cricket players, for accommodations in the Park, indicate that expectations of its influence as a promoter of manly, vigorous, out of door exercise, will be fully realized; and, with the facilities that the Board of Commissioners hope to furnish for skating, curling, sleighing and sliding, it is believed that the Park will, notwithstanding the rigor of the climate, afford amusement and attraction for the months of winter and summer, for all ages and sexes.

So far so good, and we hope three years more will not elapse before we shall have the final report of the Commissioners, announcing the completion of the work.

A Visit from a Professor.—Our readers have often heard of great men in small ways, and they have doubtless seen some at one time or another. We had a call from one of these last week, and as he is quite an original in his line, we propose to give him the benefit of his visit. We were engaged in making out copy for our compositors, who were on the "last take," when the door of our editorial sanctum was opened, and in walked our visitor with an air of nonchalance and quiet, dignified composure that would have done credit to Chesterfield himself.

"This is your sanctum?" said he.

We replied in the affirmative, and asked him to take a seat, which he complied with in the same easy, self-possessed way.

"Ah!" he went on in an approving manner, "and a very nice, snug little place it is."

"Yes," we said, "it will do until we can make it better;" and all this time we were somewhat desirous of knowing the name and objects of our visitor.

"Well," he added, "this looks very well; and now," he continued, "I am Professor Gardner."

We bowed in respect to the title, and the Professor looked very dignified, as if he wished to impress us with a full sense of his importance.

"Have you not heard of me?" he inquired.

We hesitated for a while, unwilling to betray our ignorance, and in the meantime we tried hard to run over the list of the great men of whom we had ever read, in the hope that we had not forgotten him among the number, but we could not remember Professor Gardner.

"Why," said he, relieving us from our embarrassment, "I have addressed State Legislatures, and some of the largest audiences that have ever assembled to hear a public speaker."

We tried hard to look as if we were thoroughly sensible of the honor he had done us by his visit.

"Yes," said he, "I have addressed large audiences and State Legislatures on the incomparable qualities of my soap, which is warranted superior to any in use for shaving and the toilet, and which I warrant to remove paint and grease from woollen, silk, linen, muslin, &c., &c. I am the New England Soap Man."

And so saying, he pulled out of his pocket a memorandum-book in which he had preserved some hundreds of notices he received from the editors of papers all over the country, and among which he will doubtless place this one. He is certainly a character; and whether his soap possesses all the virtues claimed for it or not, it will not be his fault if it does not sell.

Mortality in the Metropolis During the Past Week.—It is always an agreeable task for us to notice everything that exhibits an improvement in the sanitary condition of the Metropolis. It is, therefore, with considerable gratification we observe a very material decrease in the number of deaths during the past week as reported by the City Inspector. According to the mortality statistics made out by that officer for the week ending February 19, the number of persons who died in New York within that period was 401, which is 44 less than the mortality of the preceding week. Compared with the corresponding week of 1858 there is a reduction of 72 in favor of the present year.

Of the deaths during the past week 62 were from consumption, 30 from infantile convulsions, 33 from inflammation of the lungs, and 16 from scarlet fever. There were 32 still-born cases, and 11 deaths from violent causes, of which 2 were murders and 1 suicide. From the table showing the nativity of the deceased it appears that 287 were born in the United States, 76 in Ireland, 19 in Germany, 10 in England and 2 in France.

Our thanks are due to the Hon. John Cochrane for his kindness in sending us a copy of the President's Message and accompanying documents. We are also indebted to him for other favors of a similar character.

Attractions of a Ghost Story in England.—A ghost story in aid of the soup kitchen fund, announced to be related on Wednesday last by a gentleman, a visiter in Ryde, attracted such an overwhelming crowd of hearers (some 1,200 people having pressed themselves into a space that will only conveniently hold 6,00) that no order could be kept. After a persevering but vain attempt to procure silence, the gentleman at last gave it up in despair, with a promise to take another opportunity, under better regulations, for carrying his object into effect. The concourse was found almost as difficult to disperse as it was to keep quiet, and it was not till a liberal application of the policeman's belt and the proprietor's toe was resorted to, that the boys would surrender their hard won positions. It was next day arranged to tell the story on Friday night, with a small charge for admission, for the purpose of securing the comfort of those willing to contribute to the charity, instead of leaving it to voluntary donations, as on the previous day.

Curran's Nephew Not in a State of Poverty.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22, 1859.

To the Editor of The Record:

SIR: I desire to contradict through your paper the report which has been published, to the effect that a nephew of John Philpot Curran is in extreme destitution in Ireland. There is only one nephew of his alive, and he is in a state of independence so far as worldly means are concerned.

J. P. CURRAN.

(Communicated.)

Obituary.

DIED—On Friday, Feb. 4, 1859, of consumption, CORNELIUS E., son of John and Bridget O'Sullivan, aged 19 years, 11 months and 27 days, a native of this city.

"Thy spirit, oh our fatal loss,
Did even rise from high to higher,
As mounts the heavenward altar fire,
And flies the higher through the gross."

In his decease a noble heart has ceased to beat—a patient soul has burst its cloods of flesh. The long suffering has terminated, and now the form lies cold and still, wrapt in the cerements of death. His was a guileless life; no evil stained it; in the midst of allurements such as perish our gaudy nests, he lived above suspicion and above reproach. Nor was this his single merit. Beautiful in itself, more lovely did it appear, joining to an intellect noble and capacious, a manner gentle and loving—not without dignity, yet devoid of haughtiness.

Favored with a mind of no ordinary power, he was capable far beyond his years, and his educational attainments so aided the bestowments of nature, that scholarship rapidly perfecting, marked him. The Colleges of St. John's and Georgetown had nourished him, and receptive of all things good and true, the silver stream of learning, rising in the cloude mounts, and winding its way through centuries of light and darkness, emptied its sacred waters into his being, refreshing and gladdening it, till the twilight of his short day.

He had ambitions, yearnings of no sordid kind, but such as befitted his cultivated nature.

He was not unambitious, but chastened the passion, assimilated its vigor to a virtuous intensity, and controlled and governed it by holy principle.

Alas! that the germ of greatness was not permitted to expand. Alas! that a career so promising should be so brief. It was so, and we mourn, but joy is mingled with our sadness. He put his faith in God, so when the summons came the agony of remorse was not his, the pain of an ungenerous soul was not his, the fear of standing at the dread bar was not his—serenely, hopefully he yielded up his spirit.

"Like a shadow thrown
Softly and sweetly from a passing cloud,
Death fell upon him."

J. Q.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CATHOLIC SUNDAY EVENING COURSE.—The last Lecture but one will be given next Sunday Evening February 27,

By Dr. J. Vincent Huntington,
Author of "Blonde and Brunette," "Lady Alice," "Alban," &c., &c.

Subject: "THE GREAT MODERN CONTRAST; OR, THE IDOLATRY OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY."

At MOZART HALL, No. 663 Broadway. The Lecture begins at 7½ o'clock precisely. 26f 1t

☞ ON SUNDAY NEXT, Feb. 27, a SACRED CONCERT will be given in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Fourteenth street. The occasion of this concert is the new organ just placed in the Church. This organ, made by H. Erben, on the plan of W. Berge, organist of the Church of St. F. Xaviers, is considered, if not the best, among the best in the city. From the pieces selected and the artists engaged, with the fine tones of this splendid organ, there is no doubt but this will be one of the best and most agreeable ever given in any church in New York. An additional attraction will be that a choral society of 30 male voices will also volunteer their services on the occasion.

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets can be obtained from the sextons of the different churches, at Dunigan's and O'Shea's bookstores, and at the door. 26f 1t

A FESTIVAL,
For the Benefit of the
LADIES' CHARITABLE SOCIETY,
Attached to St. Mary's Church,
FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR,

On TUESDAY EVENING, March 1, 1859, at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, No. 539 Broadway, between Spring and Prince streets. Doors open from 3 until 12 o'clock P. M. Tickets 50 cents. A full Band of Music is engaged for the occasion. 26f

☞ A LECTURE will be delivered at St. Peter's Church, Barclay street, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 27th, 1859, at 8 o'clock, by Very Rev. J. DONOVAN, D. D. Subject—"The Exalted Dignity of Christian Charity; and its practical illustration by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul."

AID FOR THE MAGDALEN ASYLUM.—The Young Friends of Ireland will give a Grand Soiree at Niblo's Saloon on St. Patrick's Night, (TUESDAY, March 17, 1859,) the proceeds to be devoted to the benefit of the Magdalen Asylum. Owing to the necessities of the institution and the great object it has in view, and believing that our National Anniversary could not be commemorated in a more appropriate manner than in aiding an institution which has for its object such noble aims, we therefore call on all the patriotic, the charitable and the humane to assist by their presence on this occasion this most worthy object. Tickets $2, for sale at all the Catholic Bookstores. DENNIS McCARTIE, President.
EDWARD MILES, Secretary. 19f

☞ Dr. Brownson's Lecture at the COOPER INSTITUTE, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 8, 1859.

Subject: "The Church, and the Threatened Revolutions in Europe." Lecture to begin precisely at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. 26f 2t

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—The Mails for Europe via Liverpool, per U. S. steamer CITY OF MANCHESTER, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 26th day of February, 1859, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.
26f 1t ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HENRY ENGELBERT, Architect, removed to No. 200 BROADWAY, near Duane street, New York.
Refers to Very Rev. Wm. Staars, V. G.
Rev. J. Lewis, Clifton, S. I.
G. Gignoux, Esq., Clifton, S. I. 26f 4t

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, NATURE'S fluid for the lamp of life, is a physical restorative of the most potent power, and will annihilate epilepsy, neuralgia, nervous headache, rheumatism, loss of energy, mental or physical debility, or any nervous affection, and will restore the system to its pristine vigor after years of disease or excess. There is no reaction after using it. $1 a bottle; sent to any part of the country.
JOHN PYNE & CO., Sole Proprietors,
26f 3m No. 109 Nassau street.

WHISKEY.

FOURTEEN PUNCHEONS OF PURE MALT IRISH WHISKEY, high proof and poteen flavor, warranted superior to any in this market, or that ever escaped the eye of a gauger, just received by steamer Circassian from Galway, and for sale in bond or in store

IN QUANTITIES OF FIVE GALLONS OR UPWARDS.

Orders from all parts of the United States will meet with prompt attention. O'REILLY & SON,
26f 1t No. 215 Duane street, near West.

D. DEVLIN & CO., CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, No. 258, 259 AND 260 Broadway, corner of Warren street, beg to inform their friends that they are now prepared with a very extensive stock of latest styles of SPRING CLOTHING for wholesale and retail trade. Their Merchant Tailoring and Furnishing Stocks are also fully assorted with the latest importations, containing all the new and desirable fabrics. All of which they are prepared to offer at low and uniform prices. An early call is respectfully solicited.
j29 tf D. DEVLIN & CO.

T. LANIGAN'S MATTRESS AND BEDDING Wholesale and Retail Warehouses, Nos. 105 Bowery, (between Grand and Hester streets) 3 and 5 Essex Market, (Grand street) and 80 Fulton street, Brooklyn, where the largest variety of fancy Iron Bedsteads, Curled Hair and every other kind of Mattress, Bedding, &c., can be sold at prices to suit the times. All orders promptly attended to. f12

☞ Our friends in Brooklyn can pay their subscriptions to and receive receipts from Michael Nevin, No. 180 Fulton street, and James Nevin, No. 302 Fulton street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A T RETAIL,
BRIDAL WREATHS and VEILS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS and
COIFFURES.
At JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway, three doors from Franklin street.
27f

THOMAS SMITH,
No. 169 GREENWICH STREET,
One door below Cortlandt street, New York,
Manufacturer of
Hair, Moss, Husk and Grass
MATTRESSES,
STRAW PALLIASSES,
Cottage and Fancy IRON BEDSTEADS.
The best quality of FEATHERS constantly on hand. Hotels, Steamboats and the Shipping in general furnished with care and despatch.
N. B.—Mattresses made over. j29 6m

LOOKING-GLASSES, ETC.

THE NEW YORK
LOOKING-GLASS AND ORNAMENTAL
FRAME FACTORY,
No. 454 Broome street, New York,
A few doors east of Broadway.
LARGE GLASS AND PICTURE FRAMES,
GILT TABLES,
WINDOW CORNICES.
And other articles in
GOLD OR FANCY WOODS.
Importers of
LOOKING-GLASS PLATES,
AND
GENERAL INTERIOR HOUSE AND STEAMBOAT DECORATORS.
Letters addressed to
HENRY KREPS,
OF THE
LATE FIRM OF WALLER & KREPS,
will receive prompt attention. 26f 8m

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS. Patented Feb. 19, 1856; Oct. 28, 1856; Dec. 8, 1857; Jan. 12, 1858; Nov. 16, 1858.

These tables are now well known to be the best in the world.

For sale only at the manufactory, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann street, and at PHELAN'S, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New York. Manufactured by
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
j29 1y Nos. 51 and 53 Ann street.

TOBACCO.

THE VIRGINIA TOBACCO AGENCY, ESTABLISHED IN 1836.
CHARLES M. CONNOLLY & CO.,
No. 45 Water street, New York,
Commission Merchants and Agents for the sale of Manufactured and Leaf Tobacco, solely on Commission.
j29 3m

IF YOU DESIRE A TREAT IN THE Smoking line try JULIAN ALLEN'S Granulated Smoking Tobacco. For sale at Segar Stores—10 cents per paper. Wholesale, 250 Water street, New York. $5 64 per gross. j29 1y

DENTISTRY.

NEW STYLE OF SETTING TEETH, avoiding all metallic plate and clasps, so destructive to the natural teeth, and oftentimes prejudicial to health. This improvement insures: 1st. Certainty of a perfect fit. 2d. Greater strength and durability. 3d. Freedom from all metallic taste. 4th. Freedom from galvanic action upon the facial nerves. 5. Freedom from irritation of the gums. 6th. Extreme lightness. 7th. Perfect cleanliness. 8th. ECONOMY IN PRICE.
H. GILES LUTHER, Dentist.
19f No. 693 Broadway.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONABLE
READY MADE CLOTHING
AND
FURNISHING GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 418 Broadway, corner Lispenard street.

In our custom department we have lately made additions, and have now the best talent in the trade, together with a seasonable stock of the finest and medium grade piece goods at low rates. Gentlemen are invited to call.
j29 tf McKINLEY & McGRADE.

CLOTHING.
JAMES CAIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
No. 129 Fulton street, two doors West of the Herald Office, keeps constantly on hand a Select Stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING.
Every article warranted to be what it is represented. Also a large Stock of the latest Styles of Goods in the piece, which will be made to order in the most
FASHIONABLE MANNER
by the best mechanics in the city. JAMES CAIN,
j29 tf No. 129 Fulton street, New York.

SHIPPING.

OLD BLACK BALL LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

ROCHE, BROTHERS & COFFEY, AGENTS.
No. 69 South street, New York.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1859.

Persons desirous of sending for their friends now residing in the Old Country, can make the necessary arrangements with the subscribers, and have them brought out by the "BLACK BALL, OR OLD LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS," sailing from Liverpool punctually on the 1st and 16th of each month, or by first class American ships weekly.

Should those sent for decline coming out, the money will be returned to the parties here, on producing the Packet Certificate and the receipt.

The "Black Ball, or Old Line of Liverpool Packets," comprise the following magnificent and fast sailing ships:

Harvest Queen (new,)	Columbia,
Isaac Webb (new,)	Fidelia,
Great Western,	Manhattan,
New Ship,	Yorkshire,
James Foster (new,) Capt. E. W. Peabody.	
Neptune (new,) Capt. J. W. Porter.	

Provisions of the best quality are provided for the passengers, and served out at the rate per week of 14¼ lbs. beef, 1 lb. pork, 3½ lbs. bread, 1 lb. flour, 1½ lbs. rice, 1½ lbs. peas or beans, 1½ lbs. oatmeal, 2 lbs. potatoes, 1 lb. sugar, and 2 oz. tea, for each adult passenger.

We are ready at sight for any amount on the Royal Bank of Ireland, Dublin, which are paid in all the towns and cities in Great Britain and Ireland, free of discount. Apply, or address (if by letter enclosing a postage stamp)
ROCHE, BROTHERS & COFFEY,
No. 69 South street, corner of Pine, N. Y.

AGENTS.
Boston, Mass.—Patrick Donahoe.
Cincinnati, Ohio—W. S. Barry & Co.
Lowell, Mass.—P. Sheahan.
New Haven, Conn.—P. Morrissey. 26f 1y

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. Wotten, commander, will leave for Havre touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach street. This ship has five water-tight compartments, enclosing the engines, so that in the event of any collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail March 5. f5 tm5

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New York will be the steamship PRINCE ALBERT, Captain Waters, on THURSDAY, 3d of March next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson street, and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of railways in Great Britian for $35, or from Galway for $30.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
NEW YORK, Feb. 14, 1858. j29 3m

FINANCIAL.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK—No. 51 CHAMBERS STREET.—This Institution has been established for the purpose of affording to Emigrants and others a SAFE PLACE OF DEPOSIT for their FUNDS, to protect them from robbery and fraud.

It is conducted with the strictest economy; neither the Officers nor Trustees receive any compensation for their services. The entire profits belong to the depositors, and will be divided among them, having due regard to the safety of their funds.

The last dividend was six per cent. upon all sums of $500 and under, and will be continued or increased as the profits may justify.

Book open to receive deposits daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.

TRUSTEES.

William Watson,	Hugh Kelly,	Edward W. Tiers,
John Nicholson,	Charles O'Conor,	Chas. M. Connolly,
And'w Carrigan,	James Olwell,	C. H. Shehan,
James Kelly,	John P. Nesmith,	Edward Bayer,
James Kerrigan,	John Milhan,	Daniel Devlin.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
FELIX INGOLDSBY, First Vice President.
JOHN MCMENOMY, Second Vice President.
TERENCE DONNELLY, Treasurer.
LOUIS B. BIRNES, Secretary.
PETER CREAR, Accountant.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller. 1y29 1y

ALTAR WINE.—CONSTANTLY ON hand a general assortment of Sauterne, Sherry and Madeira, in glass or from the wood; also, for family use.
JOHN J. STAFF, No. 360 Broadway,
j29 near Franklin street

ORGANS.

ORGANS.—JARDINE & SON, ORGAN BUILDERS, No. 100 White street, New York.
REFERENCES.
Right Rev. Bishop Portier, Mobile.
Right. Rev. Bishop O'Connor, Pittsburgh.
Right Rev. Bishop Grosbriand, Burlington.
Right Rev. Bishop Bacon, Portland.
Right Rev. Bishop McCloskey, Albany, &c., &c.
j29 1y

CHURCH ORGANS.—HENRY ERBEN, Organ Manufacturer, keeps constantly on hand CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS.
For particulars as to size, price, &c., inquire at the manufactory, 172 Centre street, New York. 26f 1y

PIANO FORTES.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTment of superior new PIANOS on hand, at prices ranging from $150 to $600. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange. Also, a large supply of second-hand pianos, six and a half and seven octaves, for sale, for $20, $25, $35, $50, $65, $75, $90, $100, $115 and $125. Pianos tuned and repaired. Manufactory and warehouse 241 Ninth avenue near Twenty-fifth street. 12f 3m R. GONZALEZ.

CHICKERING & SONS, Manufacturers of GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New York.
PIANOS MADE TO ORDER,
TO SUIT ANY STYLE OF FURNITURE.
Messrs. C. & Sons have been awarded
THIRTY-FIVE PRIZE MEDALS
for the superiority of their manufacture, exhibited by them at the different Fairs in the country and in London during the past thirty-five years.
Also, for sale, at wholesale and retail,
MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, ORGAN MELODONS and ORGAN HARMONIUMS,
for Parlors, Churches, Vestries and Lodges.
Grand and Square Pianos to Rent.
Warerooms in Boston, Tremont street. Wareroo in Philadelphia, No. 1,307 Chestnut street. jy29 1

ALBERT WEBER, PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, New York.

Each Piano is made under the subscriber's personal supervision, warranted of the best material and workmanship, unsurpassed in touch and tone, and sold at the lowest manufacturer's price. These Pianos have met with the most liberal patronage at the Academy of Mt. St. Vincent, St. Mary's, St. Lawrence, N. Y. Sisters of Mercy, St. Helena, Ark., Monastery of Visitation, Mobile, Ala., Academy at St. Michaels, La.; the Rev. Bishop Byrne; also, Dr. Pise, D. D., Brooklyn, &c. &c.
j29

HARPS.

J. F. BROWN & CO.,
HARP MAKERS.
WAREROOMS, No. 293 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
Music Strings and every requisite for the Harp.
Description and Prices forwarded by mail. 5f 6m

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERsigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of conducting the PRINTING, PUBLISHING, BOOKSELLING and STATIONERY BUSINESS, under the firm of KELLY, HEDIAN & PIET, at the building, No. 174 Baltimore street, between St. Paul and Calvert streets, which is now in preparation for their business and will be ready on the 1st of March. They will be found for the present at the store No. 82 Baltimore street, near Gay, heretofore occupied by P. J. Hedian.—Baltimore, Feb. 1, 1859.
M. J. KELLY,
P. J. HEDIAN,
12f 3t JOHN B. PIET.

INSURANCE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
Office, No. 6 Broad staeet, New York. This Company insures all kinds of buildings, household furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and other property, against loss by fire. EUGENE PLUCKETT, President.
HENRY QUACKENBOS, Secretary. j29 1y

WINES AND LIQUORS.

P. M. FALLON,
IMPORTER
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS
AND SEGARS,
No. 155 CEDAR STREET,
Near West street,
26f New York.

JOHN MCLOUGHLIN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
TEAS, COFFEES, WINES AND GROCERIES.
GENUINE IRISH WHISKEY.
PURE WINES
FOR ALTAR PURPOSES
ALWAYS ON HAND.
12f tf No. 44 Fulton street, New York.

G. H. MUMM & CO., REIMS, Give notice that all their Wines, for the future, will be packed in cases, and marked as under:

VERZENAY	VERZENAY, G. H. MUMM & CO.
DRY VERZENAY	VERZENAY, D. G. H. MUMM & CO.
CABINET	CABINET CHAMPAGNE G. H. MUMM & CO.
IMPERIAL	IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE. G. H. MUMM & CO.
ROYAL ROSE	ROYAL ROSE G. H. MUMM & CO.
CORDON ROUGE	CORDON ROUGE. G. H. MUMM & CO.

They find themselves called upon to make this change to protect their customers from other wines bearing similar names. All corks will bear their trade mark, the EAGLE, instead of the former mark, the ANCHOR, which has been imitated by other houses.

The labels will bear, as heretofore, the name of G. H. MUMM & CO. FRED'K DE BARY,
No. 60 New street,
j29 tf Sole Agent for the United States and Canada.

IRISH WHISKEY.—POSITIVELY THE best brand in this market, and pays the highest duty. Sold in its purity at 50 cents per sample bottle, or $3 per gallon. Also, fine Scotch and Bourbon Whiskeys, Old London Dock Brandies, vint. 1840 to 1858; fine Champagnes, fine Port Wine bottled in Oporto by Osborn & Co.; Sherries, Madeiras, Clarets, etc.
f5 tf E. S. KIRK, No. 84 Fulton street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"ENDORSED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS.—The greatest remedy known for

DYSPEPSIA,	DIARRHŒA,
DEBILITY,	HEARTBURN,
BILLIOUSNESS,	JAUNDICE,
LIVER COMPLAINT,	BLOOD DISEASES,

&c., &c., &c., is

DR. BRUNON'S BITTERS.

Also, as a prophylactic against FEVER AND AGUE, CHOLERA, SUMMER COMPLAINTS, &c.

This remedy has a very pleasant taste, and will be taken as readily by children as by adults. The afflicted are invited to try it.

PINT BOTTLES—PRICE 50 CENTS.

Send for circular giving full particulars. Address

C. CRUGER, Sole Agent,
No. 742 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere. 26f 1y

STEPHEN PHILBIN,
GAS FITTING AND FIXTURE WAREROOMS,
No. 707 Broadway, connecting with
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
26f 1y No. 331 Fourth street.

SELPHO'S PATENT ELASTIC LEG AND HAND

Combines new and valuable improvements to all who require them. Call or address

26f 3m WM. SELPHO, No. 516 Broadway, N. Y.

JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
IRON FOUNDERS,
NO. 336 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GARDEN ORNAMENTS—Over thirty different sizes and styles of IRON VASES, from $2 to $100 each.

FOUNTAINS—Of all sizes, from $20 to $2,500.

STATUARY—Mythological and Scriptural Figures, Lions, Dogs, Deer, and other animals.

Settees, Summer Houses and Arbors.

IRON BEDSTEADS—For Hospitals, Seminaries and private residences. Our Iron Bedsteads for public institutions are made in the strongest manner, and are calculated for durability under the hardest service.

BAPTISMAL FONTS—Four different patterns and sizes. The small ones are neat, and suitable for plain churches. The larger are of elaborate workmanship, in the gothic style.

Illustrated Catalogues sent by mail.

JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
12f 8m No. 336 Broadway.

HAFFERTY & McHUGH,
CORK
Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers, wholesale and retail, No. 77 Fulton street, one door east of Gold, New York. 12f 6m

REMOVAL.—PHŒNIX LOOKING-Glass and Picture Frame Manufacturer, removed from Nos. 388, 390, and 392 Greenwich street, corner of Beach, to No. 221 East Twenty-third street, near First avenue. Office No. 515 Canal street, New York.
1f 1y HORACE V. SIGLER, Agent.

EMPLOYMENT.—$50 A MONTH.—A resident agent is wanted in every town and county in the United States, to engage in a respectable and easy business by which the above profits may be certainly realized. Address Dr. G. PHELPS BROWN, enclosing one stamp to prepay postage, No. 21 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J. 26f 1t

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND.—
IRISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY,
Office 51 Chambers street.

NOTICE.—The recent failures, by which a large amount of bills remitted from this country to friends in Ireland has been returned unpaid, afford to this society the opportunity, and at the same time impose upon it the duty, of informing the public that such losses would have been prevented if the parties purchasing bills had availed themselves of the advantages offered by the Society.

For the purpose of affording protection, a fund is constantly kept on deposit in the Bank of Ireland, against which the Society issues its drafts, payable at sight, (from sums of £1 sterling and upwards) on the Bank and all its branches, and has thereby, for the last ten years, afforded a mode of remittance perfectly safe and unquestionable.

New York, December 29, 1851.

ANDREW CARRIGAN, President.
JOHN MANNING,
ROBERT J. DILLON, } Vice-Presidents.
HUGH KELLY,
EDWARD C. DONNELLY, Corresponding Secretary.
PETER CARRAS, Recording Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Felix Ingoldsby, John Nicholson, William Redmond
William Watson, Martin Waters, James Olwell,
John Manning, Cornel R. Sheehan, Daniel Devlin,
Terence Donnelly, Charles M. Nanry, John McMenomy.
f5 1y The Society's Employment office, 29 Reade st.

JOHN LYONS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at law, Commissioner, of Deeds and Deputy Sheriff, No. 13 Chambers street, New York.
f5 3m

POWER & DRADDY,
MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
192, 194, and 196 East Twenty-third street,
NEW YORK.

BUSTS AND MEDALLIONS EXECUTED AFTER DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES.

Monuments, Tombs, Mural Tablets, Headstones and Baptismal Fonts executed in any style.

Original designs for the same furnished gratis, and sent to persons in the country free of charge.

Messrs. POWER & DRADDY will contract for the Erection of their Work in any section of the country.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. DUNIGAN & BROTHER, New York.
" JAMES OLWELL, Esq., "
" ROBERT E. LAUNITZ, Esq., "
Rev. P. MCCARTHY, Pastor Church of the Holy Cross, New York. 1f29

ASTOR HOUSE RESTAURANT.—THE Restaurant connected with the Astor House is open daily, except Sundays, for the service of breakfasts and dinners. The vegetables, milk and eggs are fresh every day from the Astor House farm, and the best oysters and finest varieties of fish are to be had here at all seasons, prepared and served in new and approved styles. Entrance on Broadway and also on Barclay street. 1f29 3m

JOHN FOLEY, MANUFACTURER OF
FOLEY'S & LEVI BROWN'S celebrated
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
Office 168 Broadway, New York.

For sale at the Manufacturer's prices by Jewellers, Stationers and Booksellers throughout the country.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

CORPORATION PROPERTY TO BE LEASED AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—The cellars connected with the several public Markets of the City, and also sundry lots, tenements, and buildings belonging to the city, will be leased at public auction, at the City Hall, on THURSDAY, March 3, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the term of five years from the 1st day of May next.

Catalogues of the property to be leased, with the terms and condition of sale, can be had at the Comptroller's Office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
February 1, 1859. 12f tmS

DRY GOODS.

A POPULAR STORE.
Re-opened with a
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK.
JOHN ELLIOTT & CO.,
Successor to McCORMACK & SIMPSON,
No. 140 Sixth Avenue,

Are prepared to exhibit the
Cheapest and Best Assorted Stock of
REAL FRENCH LACES,
Of every fabric.
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES (in collars),
Sets, Bands, Sleeves, Caps, &c.
SCOTCH EMBROIDERED BANDS,
Flouncings, Edgings and Insertings.
RIBBONS of every shade and width.
FRINGES, DRESS and MANTILLA TRIMMINGS,
In all the novel designs and colors.
HOSIERY and GLOVES, of superior manufacture.

In all of which departments, having peculiar advantages, we will offer them by RETAIL at WHOLESALE PRICES.

It is our intention to bestow special care on the HABERDASHERY and YANKEE NOTION DEPARTMENTS.

So as to make them complete, it being a great convenience to ladies to find all the small items they embrace in one store, at the lowest prices.

To our regular stock we are daily adding
GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.

And ladies will be sure not to misspend their time by favoring us with an occasional visit.

GOODS SHOWN FREELY.
LOWEST PRICES NAMED FIRST.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS.

Store open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M.
JOHN ELLIOTT & CO.,
No. 140 Sixth av., between 10th and 11th streets.
26f 3m Old Half-Orphan Asylum.

BOOKS.

THE BEST JUVENILE MAGAZINE Published.
THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' OWN,
FOR MARCH.

It contains a new Poem by Isaac McLellan, and an original design by Felix O. C. Darley, with numerous interesting Stories, beautifully illustrated. Also, Enigmas, Puzzles, &c., &c.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESS.

"It is nicely illustrated and its articles amusing, instructive and well written. We can conscientiously recommend it."—[N. Y. Commercial Times.

"A clever and entertaining work for juveniles."—[Home Journal.

"It pleases us to notice this sprightly advocate for public favor," &c., &c.—[Porter's Spirit of the Times.

"It appears well and reads well."—[Eastern Mail, Waterville, Me.

"We recommend this periodical to our juvenile readers."—[Daily Times, Dubuque, Iowa.

"This little journal fills a void in periodical literature which should have been filled long since, and we hail its appearance with pleasure."—[Morning Sun, Dubuque, Iowa.

Price 6 cents. Sent anywhere twelve months for 75c.
26f 1t WM. L. JONES, Publisher, 152 6th ave., N. Y.

GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!!
EVANS & CO.
OFFER GREATER INDUCEMENTS TO BOOK BUYERS THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.
OUR NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, OF SIXTY PAGES, CONTAINS

A larger and better selection of books than ever before offered, and includes every work of literary value or interest published in Great Britain or United States. All books furnished at publishers' prices, with

A GIFT ACCOMPANYING THE BOOK

at the time of sale.

The most liberal inducements to clubs, surpassing those of any other house, for particulars of which see page 3, New Catalogue; also great commissions allowed to agents who are willing to devote their time to our business. Particulars sent on application by mail.

Send for a Catalogue, which will be mailed free to any address to all parts of the world.

Books and Gifts without money.

An extra dollar book and gift presented to any one sending a dollar for ten books.

The following is a Schedule of Property which will be given to the Purchasers of Books at the time of sale.

	Worth From
Gold Watches, English Lever, Patent Lever and Lepines	$30 00 to $100 00
Silver Watches, Patent Lever, Full Jeweled, Hunting Cases, open face and sunk centre escapement	12 00 to 40 00
Gold Lockets—large size, four glasses and two glasses with spring—large and small size, with snap	2 50 to 12 00
Cameo Mosaic, Florentine, Pendant, Lava, Goldstone, Garnet and Coral sets of Pins and Drops	5 00 to 25 00
Ladies' Gold Guard Chains, Neck Chains, Chatelaines	8 00 to 13 00
Gent's Fob and Vest Chains	10 00 to 30 00
Sets Cameo, Goldstone, Painted, Mosaic, Garnet, Onyx, Engraved and Plain Gold Sleeve Buttons and Bosom Studs	2 00 to 16 00
Gold Pencils with Pens, large, medium, and small size	3 50 to 7 50
Silver Pencils, with Gold Pens, large, medium and small size, double and single extension cases	2 00 to 5 00
Gent's Heavy Signet Rings, Ladies' Gold, Chased, and Plain Rings	1 00 to 7 50
Gent's Gold Bosom Pins, Cluster, with Opal, Scarf Pins, Onyx, Garnet, etc.	1 50 to 5 00
Rich Silk Dress Patterns	22 00 to 30 00
Cameo, Mosaic, Coral, Garnet, Chased and Plain Oval Bracelets	5 00 to 30 00
Silver and Gold Thimbles	50 to 6 00
Gent's Pen and Pocket-knife	25 to 1 50
Pearl and Morocco porte-monnaies	50 to 2 50
Tooth Picks, Watch Keys, Guard Slides	1 00 to 2 50
Gold Crosses, small, medium, and large	2 00 to 7 50

Besides other Gifts, comprising a large and valuable assortment of miscellaneous articles, varying from $1 to $40.

One of the above articles will be given to the purchaser of each book at the time the book is sold. An equal proportion of the whole will be given with each $1,000 worth of books.

Catalogues, with orders, letters of inquiry, etc., to EVANS & CO., Publishers, No. 617 Broadway, New York City.
12f 8m

THOMAS A. NUGENT, BOOKSELLER and Stationer, 128 Avenue C, (corner of Eighth street,) keeps constantly on hand, at lowest prices, a good assortment of Catholic Works, Bibles, Prayer Books, Crucifixes, Scapulars, Rosaries, Pictures, Images, &c. Also, Newspapers, Periodicals, &c., &c.
1f29 3m

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS.—
SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, will open on Monday, the 21st inst.:
2 cases of very rich Black Silks, from $1 to $3 per yard.
3 cases handsome Figured Foulards, by the yard.
2 cases Black and White Check Silks, 70c. and 80c.
3 cases 4-4 Black and White Brilliants.
Also, some entirely new materials for deep and second mourning, manufactured expressly for this house. Ladies will please observe,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince streets.
W. JACKSON, IMPORTER, No. 551 BROADWAY.
26f 3m

B B B
A A A
N N N
D D D
S. S. S.

CAMBRIC BANDS, 20 to 30 cents a yard, very cheap.
CAMBRIC BANDS, 3s. to $1 50 for Double Bands.
THE CHEAPEST LOT IN THIS CITY!!!
3,500 EMBROIDERED COLLARS.

C C C
O O O
L L L
L L L
A A A
R R R
S, S, S,

in CAMBRIC AND MUSLIN.
Ladies, we know this lot of
COLLARS
to be fine and cheap!
700 VERY FINE CAMBRIC SETS, 62 cents.
1,100 CAMBRIC and Muslin Sets, $1 to $5, cheap.
BLACK SILK VEILS, 3s. to $5 each.
HOSIERY and GLOVES for the million!
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
for MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN,
cheaper than at any other STORE.
PARIS FLOWERS, ROSES, &c., &c.
RICH RIBBONS, ALL NEW, at MACY'S,
I I ALL NEW, at MACY'S,
C B ALL NEW, at MACY'S,
H B ALL NEW, at MACY'S,
O ALL NEW, at MACY'S,
N ALL NEW, at MACY'S,
S, ALL NEW, at MACY'S,
Corner Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

1,500 DOZEN LINEN TOWELS, $1 to $2 per dozen, cheap.
SHEETING LINENS, by the piece or yard, cheap.
PILLOW CASE LINENS, selling cheap.
FINE BOSOM LINENS, 25 cents a yard.
FINE BOSOM LINENS, 84 cents a yard.
FINE BOSOM LINENS, 37 and 45 cents a yard.
FINE BOSOM LINENS, 50, 55 and 63 cents a yard.
FINE LINEN LAWNS, 12 to 50 cents a yard.
FINE LINEN TOWELINGS selling cheap.
FINE RUSSIA CRASHES, by the piece, CHEAP!

3-4,
4-4,
5-4,
and
6-4.

ALL WOOL FLANNELS, CHEAP—TO CLOSE!!
215 bales Bleached and Brown Cottons, good styles.
Book, Swiss, Nainsook and Cambric Muslins, by piece and single yard, Cheap!
PLAID, CAMBRIC and NAINSOOK MUSLINS.
1,800 yards Bird's Eye Linen and Diapers, selling very, very reasonable!
PAPER CAMBRIC, for Linings, all colors.
14-0x14-4 QUILTS $1 50. CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!
Ribbons and Paris Flowers, all new designs.
Mechanics' Corsets, (the best ones,) $1 25.
HOSIERY, GLOVES and MITTS for the MILLION!
Corner Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.
f19 E. H. MACY.

D
O
U
B
L
E

LINEN DAMASKS,
37, 45 and 50 cents a yard.
BLEACHED LINEN TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS.
Also, Double Damask Napkins and Towels.
We ask particular attention to our
LINEN GOODS,
as they are from the very best manufactories.
We bought them cheap, we sell them cheap.
No. 204 and 206 Sixth avenue, cor. Fourteenth street.
19f 1t E. H. MACY.

LINEN BOSOMS, 10, 12 AND 15 CENTS. LINEN BOSOMS, 18, 25 and 31 cents.
Linen Bosoms, 37, 50 and 68 cents.
Linen Bosoms, in every style, warranted GOOD.
MACY, 204 and 206 Sixth avenue.

DOTTED MUSLINS, AT MACY'S.—
DOTTED MUSLINS, at MACY'S.
DOTTED MUSLINS, at MACY'S.
DOTTED MUSLINS, at MACY'S.
DOTTED MUSLINS, in large and small figures.
RICH BUGLE LIMPS, all cheap.
Corner Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.
19f 1t E. H. MACY.

WE HAVE OPENED OUR SPRING Stock of RIBBONS and MILLINERY GOODS, which are novel and elegant. We sell for nett cash only, and offer great inducements.
KEEGAN & TERNAN,
12f No. 2 Warren street, next to Broadway.

C. HOLMES & CO., SUCCESSORS to C. E. DURNING & Co., at DONNELLY'S OLD STAND, 307 Grand st., corner of Allen, New York,
Importers and Dealers in
SILKS, MERINOES, DE LAINES and DRESS GOODS of every description;
IRISH LINENS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, NAPKINS, &c.,
Blankets, Quilts, Damasks, Draperies, and Housekeeping Dry Goods generally,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VELVETS, &c.,
Velvet, Tapestry, and Ingrain Carpeting, Druggets, Oil Cloths, &c., Table Oil Cloths and Window Shades, Domestic Goods of all descriptions.
All of which they will offer for sale at Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest market prices.
C. C. HOLMES & CO.,
1f29 tf 307 Grand street.

UNDERTAKERS.

JAMES DOWD,
Sexton of St. Francis Xavier Church, and Undertaker, No. 119 Eighteenth street, corner Seventh avenue, New York. 12f 6m

WILLIAM T. A. HART, SEXTON AND FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,
Coffin Warerooms, No. 257 Bowery.
Livery Stables, No. 253 Bowery.
All orders punctually attended to, day or night. f5

CHURCH ARTICLES.

IMPORTATION FROM PARIS OF RELIGIOUS ARTICLES.
The undersigned respectfully informs the Clergy and Booksellers of the United States that he constantly receives from Paris
Sacred Engravings and Lithographs.
Crucifixes, Brass, Bronze, Ivory, &c.
Stations for Churches.
Rosaries, Medals, Crosses, and all other Catholic Goods.
Orders for direct importation from Paris respectfully solicited.
Frames always on hand or made to order.
J. TURGIS, Importer,
No. 78 Duane street, New York.
Catalogues free. 12f 1y

BENZIGER BROTHERS, PUBLISHers and Booksellers, and Importers of Vestments and Church Garments, New York. Einsiedeln, Switzerland. 1f29 tf

CHURCH BRONZES,
DEPOT OF
P. POUSSIELGUE RUSAND,
of Paris,
GAUDELET GOURE & CO.,
No. 97 William street,
New York. 12f 3m

CATHOLIC EMPORIUM.
COMMUNION AND CONFIRMATION TICKETS, PICTURES WITH LACE EDGES, SCAPULARS ALTAR CARDS, SETS OF STATIONS.

NEGRIN & CO.,
Publishers and Importers of
ENGRAVINGS, LITHOGRAPHS AND RELIGIOUS ARTICLES,
BOOKS, ROSARIES, MEDALS, STATUES,
CROSSES, CRUCIFIXES, HOLY WATER FONTS,
MEDALLIONS, HARTS, &c., &c.
FRAMES MADE TO ORDER.
PASSE-PARTOUTS, CORD AND TASSELS.
CLINTON HALL,
No. 5 ASTOR PLACE, and
No. 5 EIGHTH STREET, (near Broadway,)
New York. 12f 3m

WAX CANDLES FOR THE ALTAR.
FACTORY OF
NICHOLAS SERF.
10 Thompson street.
The undersigned invites the attention of the Reverend Clergy and others to his stock of pure WAX CANDLES, of every size and kind.
1f29 1y NICHOLAS SERF.

INSTRUCTION.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, NEW YORK.—This institution, situated at Fordham, eleven miles from the city, on the Harlem Railroad, is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

The terms are—Board, Tuition, use of bedding, per annum, payable half yearly in advance, $200; Washing and Mending of Linen, $15; Physician's Fees, $3. The extra charges are for the Summer vacation spent at College; for Music, Drawing, German, Spanish, and use of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, besides Books, Stationery, Clothing, etc., when furnished by the Treasurer.

There are two Preparatory Classes, from which Students pass to the Classical or to the Commercial Course.

The Collegiate Year begins on the FIRST WEDNESDAY of September, and ends about the 15th of July.
19f 5m R. J. TELLIER, S. J., President.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEN—Attached to the SCHOOL of the MOST HOLY REDEEMER, Fourth street, New York.

In this newly-opened institute are taught, besides the branches of a thorough English education, Drawing, Bookkeeping, German, French and Latin.

Pupils for the first term will be admitted until January next, 1859.

Terms of instruction very reasonable.

For further particulars, apply to Rev. Father HELMPRAECHT, Rector of the Convent of the Most Holy Redeemer, 153 Third street, or to PETER LUX, Teacher of the Institute, at the School Rooms, 648 Fourth street. 1f29 1y

ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Under the care of the SISTERS of the VISITATION, corner of Johnson and Pearl streets, Brooklyn. Terms per quarter (payable in advance), from $10 to $15, according to the advancement of the pupils.

The Foreign Languages, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing and Painting, will form extra charges. For further information, application should be made at the Academy. 1f29 1y

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.

The annual session commences on the 16th of August, and ends on the last Thursday of June.

The pension for Board and Tuition, in the classical course is..... $150 00

The pension for Board and Tuition in the English and Commercial course is..... 135 00

French, Spanish, German and Drawing, each ... 20 00

Music..... 40 00

August 11, 1858. REV. P. REILLY, President.
1f29 1y

BOOK TRADE.

CATALOGUE OF NEW AND STANDARD CATHOLIC PUBLICATIONS recently issued by the old established house of

EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER,

(JAMES B. KIRKER,)

371 BROADWAY.

Under the special approbation of the

MOST REV. JOHN HUGHES, D. D.

and patronized by the Reverend Clergy throughout the United States.

EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER

Invite the attention of the Catholic Hierarchy and Clergy, Colleges, Convents, Religious Institutions, Catholic Institutes, and the public generally, to their extensive assortment of Catholic works, in various languages, consisting of BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, HISTORICAL and DEVOTIONAL WORKS, and SCHOOL BOOKS.

They ask special attention to their extensive list of superior SCHOOL BOOKS, especially adapted for the use of the Catholic Schools in the United States—all of which are approved by most of the Archbishops and Bishops, as well as Heads of Religious Orders, including the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

I.

DUNIGAN & BROTHER'S

NEW, CHEAP, SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED, AND UNABRIDGED EDITION OF

HAYDOCK'S CATHOLIC FAMILY BIBLE AND COMMENTARY.

The most comprehensive in the English language. With useful notes, Critical, Historical, Controversial and Explanatory, from the most eminent Commentators.

BY THE REV. GEORGE LEO HAYDOCK, D. D.

Splendidly embellished by eminent artists, after the great Masters. It is published under the approbation of the Most Rev. JOHN HUGHES, D. D., Archbishop of New York and has been honored with the approval of His HOLINESS, POPE PIUS IX.,

and of Archbishops and Bishops in Europe and America, including all the Archbishops, Bishops and Clergy in the United States.

PRICE.	
American Morocco, embossed	$14
Turkey morocco, gilt edges	16
Turkey morocco, super extra, gilt edges	18
Turkey morocco, super extra, bevelled	20
Turkey morocco, panelled sides	25

Also, in Thirty-eight parts, at 25c. a part.

II.

A MOST MAGNIFICENT WORK,

NEVER YET SURPASSED BY THE AMERICAN PRESS.

THE LIFE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY,

OF HER CHASTE SPOUSE ST. JOSEPH, AND HOLY PARENTS ST. JOACHIM AND ST. ANNE.

Specially approved by the MOST REV. JOHN HUGHES, D. D., Archbishop of New York.

The Life of the Blessed Virgin by Monsignore Emilio Gentilucci, Chamberlain of Honor to His Holiness, dedicated to and honored with the suffrages of

POPE PIUS IX.

The Life of St. Joseph, by Father Ignatius Vallejo, a Mexican Jesuit of the last century, a fellow-countryman, religious and exile of the Clavegeros, Abads, and Hervas, received a Roman approbation and has been frequently reprinted.

The Lives of St. Joachim and St. Anne are by the Jesuit Father Binet, with notes by Father Vallejo.

INDUCEMENT.

Each subscriber to this splendid work will receive with the last number a magnificent steel engraving, suitable for framing, of the MOST REV. JOHN HUGHES, D. D., Archbishop of New York.

The work is published in twenty semi-monthly parts at twenty-five cents each. Every number contains forty-eight pages of letter-press, with borders, vignettes, and tail pieces of exquisite finish, and one fine steel engraving.

It can also be had bound in various styles, at the following prices:

1 vol. 960 pages, 21 steel plates, and over one hundred beautiful vignettes on wood:

English cloth, gilt	6 50
English morocco, marbled edges	6 50
American morocco, gilt edges	7 50
Turkey morocco, extra	8 00
Turkey morocco, bevelled	9 00
Turkey morocco, panelled sides	10 00

III.

THE MOST COMPLETE, COMPREHENSIVE AND ELEGANT PRAYER BOOK ever published, the

ST. JOHN'S MANUAL,

A Guide to the public worship and services of the Catholic Church, and a collection of Devotions for the private use of the faithful.

Illustrated with fifteen fine steel engravings, after new and exquisite designs,

BY MULLER, OF DUSSELDORF.

A new Catholic Prayer Book, 1,201 pages, got up expressly for the wants of the present time, and adapted to the use of the faithful in this country, the office books and rituals authorized for use in the United States being strictly followed.

It has been carefully examined by a competent Theologian, and is especially approved by

THE MOST REV. JOHN HUGHES, D. D.,

ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK.

No prayer book in the language contains a greater number of Prayers, drawn from the works of Canonical Saints and Ascetical Writers, approved by the Church.

PRICES.

Velvet, rim and clasps, 14 plates	$7 50
Velvet, rim, clasp and corners	9 to 12 00
Velvet, rim, full ornaments	10 to 15 00
Velvet, rim and clasp, with medallion, ivory or cameo, 14 plates	20 00
Velvet, full ivory or tortoise shell side, clasp	25 00
Turkey morocco, Venetian styl e,14 plates	5 50
Turkey morocco, rim and clasp, embossed edges, 14 plates	5 00
Turkey morocco, antique, bevelled, 14 plates	4 00
Turkey morocco, flexible, 14 plates	3 50
Turkey morocco, super extra, 14 plates	3 50
arkey morocco	3 00
mitation Turkey, gilt sides and edges, 5 plates	2 50
American morocco, gilt edges, 5 plates	2 25
Arabesque morocco, gilt edges, 1 plate	1 75
American morocco, marbled edge, 1 plate	1 25
American morc, embossed, 1 plate	1 00

JUST PUBLISHED,

I.

THE JUBILEE AT MOUNT ST. MARYS,

CONTAINING

Address of President McCaffrey.
Address of James McSherry, Esq.
Aladdin's Palace, a Poem, by George H. Miles, Esq.
Latin Ode, by Rev. Chas. Constantine Pise, D. D.
Sermon of the Rev. A. L. Hitzelberger.
Account of the Fifty Years' Jubilee.
Discourse on Bishop Brute.
Discourse on Bishop Dubois.
In one handsome vol., 12mo., cloth. $1.

II.

MARIAN ELWOOD, OR HOW GIRLS LIVE.

BY

ONE OF THEMSELVES.

handsomel vol., cloth	75
1 vol., handsome cloth, richly gilt	$1 13

III.

A NEW PRAYER BOOK.

THE SERAPHIC MANUAL,

A Collection of Devotions and Pious Practices, according to the spirit of the Catholic Church, with the Rule and Explanation of the Third Order of St. Francis, and Arch Confraternity of the Cord, published under the especial approbation of the

RIGHT REV. JOHN TIMON, D. D.,

Bishop of Buffalo.

American Morocco, full gilt sides and edges, clasp	$1 00
American Morocco, full gilt sides and edges	88
American Morocco, gilt centre and edge	75
American Morocco, gilt sides	63
American Morocco, embossed	50

IV.

New and beautiful editions of

THE CONVERT, by O. A. Brownson. LL.D	$1 25
ITALIAN LEGENDS, by J. W. Cummings, D. D.	75
ASPIRATIONS OF NATURE, by I. T. Hecker	75
ROME—ITS CHURCHES, ITS CHARITIES, AND ITS SCHOOLS	1 00
SANCTA SOPHIA	1 00
MY TRIP TO FRANCE, by Rev. J. P. Donelan	75
DRAMAS, by Charles J. Cannon	75
HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC MISSIONS, by J. G. Shea	1 75
HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES	1 50
THE LIFE AND INSTITUTE OF ST. IGNATIUS, 2 vols	2 25

Also, the largest, most varied and most extensive assortment of

CATHOLIC BOOKS, PRAYER BOOKS, BIBLES,

CONTROVERSIAL AND CATECHETICAL WORKS,

HISTORICAL TALES,

BIOGRAPHICAL AND DEVOTIONAL WORKS, AND

SCHOOL BOOKS,

ever offered to the public.

Each book sent post-paid, on receipt of price, to any address.

Colleges, Convents, Schools, Educational and Charitable Institutes supplied with specimen copies of School Books free of charge, upon application.

Educational establishments furnished with School Books, Stationery, &c., &c., of every description, at the lowest cash prices.

Send orders to the old established Catholic House of

EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER,

(JAMES B. KIRKER,)

No. 371 Broadway,

j29 New York.

NEW EDITION—JUST READY, OF

ST. JOHN'S MANUAL

A GUIDE TO THE PUBLIC WORSHIP AND SERVICES OF

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH,

AND A COLLECTION OF DEVOTIONS FOR THE PRIVATE USE OF THE FAITHFUL.

PREFACE.

St. John's Manual is, it is hoped, the most complete and accurate prayer-book ever offered to the Catholic community in the United States. Many of the present books of devotion being reprints of European works, are far from conforming to the Roman office books as authorized for use in this country, and are devoid of such explanations as enable the uninstructed to follow our service. The St. John's Manual conforms strictly to the rule of Holy See in this regard. It gives ample prayers for morning and evening, the Ordinary of the Mass, with full and comprehensive explanations never before introduced, and the Collects, Epistles, and Gospels of all the Sundays and holidays of the year; a variety of devotions for Mass; ample instructions and prayers for the Sacraments of Baptism, Penance, the Holy Eucharist, Confirmation, Extreme Unction, and Matrimony, and the order of administering each, the order of the Visitation of the Sick, Burial of the dead, and the Itinerary.

Under the head of General Devotions, are comprised a selection from the best and most approved sources, of Devotions to the Holy Trinity, Our Lord, His Blessed Mother, the Angels and Saints, with many Litanies, including the beautiful ones of Pope Pius VI., never before given in English. The prayers for the different states of life, for various seasons and circumstances, and especially the prayers for the use of the sick, have been compiled with the utmost care from the works of canonized Saints and approved ascetical writers.

In order to avoid the necessity of recurring to other books, it includes the Office of Holy Week, the Little Office of the Blessed Virgin, of the Immaculate Conception, and of the Dead.

In a word, the compilers have conscientiously endeavored to draw from the holy service books of the Church, as published by the authority of the Councils of Baltimore, from the works of her canonized Saints and approved ascetical and theological writers, such prayers and instructions as may meet the wants of the faithful, and render this Manual the best and most complete Catholic Prayer-Book for devotional and family use yet published.

In a material point of view, St. John's Manual has been got up in the best style; printed on paper of surpassing fineness, from new type expressly selected, and is adorned with Vignettes designed for and appropriate to the work. The steel engravings, by Muller of Dusseldorf, are of an entirely new character, illustrating the Sacraments and Rites of the Church. The work itself, of which the contents are annexed, is intended not only to furnish a Manual of the most approved prayers and devotions for health and sickness, but also to give the offices and ceremonies of the Church, with such explanations as will enable all to follow them.

CONTENTS.

Calendar. Movable Feasts, &c. Summary of Christian Doctrine; of Prayer. Morning Exercise and Prayers. Meditation on Mental Prayer. On Sanctifying Study. Manner of Spending the Day. Evening Exercise and Prayers. Family Prayers for Morning and Evening. Morning and Evening Prayers for every day in the week. Instruction on the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass; Prayers before Mass; the Ordinary of the Mass, with full explanations. Prayers at Mass. Devotions for Mass by way of Meditation on the Passion. Mass in Union with the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Prayers at Mass for the Dead. Method of Hearing Mass Spiritually, for those who cannot attend actually. Collects, Epistles and Gospels for all the Sundays and Holy Days, including the Ceremonies of Holy Week, with explanations of the Festivals and Seasons. Vespers, with full explanation. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, with Instructions. The Office of Tenebræ. An ample Instruction on the Sacrament of Penance; Preparation and Prayers before Confession; Examination of Conscience; Prayers after Confession; Devotions after Confession. Instructions and Devotions for Holy Communion—Prayers before and after Communion—Prayers for Mass before Communion—Mass of Thanksgiving after Communion; Instruction and Prayers for first Communion. Instruction and Prayers for Confirmation; Order of Confirmation.

GENERAL DEVOTIONS.

Devotions to the Holy Trinity; Devotions to the Holy Ghost.

Devotions to the Sacred Humanity of our Lord—the Holy Name—the Infant Jesus—the Passion—the Holy Eucharist—the Sacred Heart.

Devotions to the Blessed Virgin; Little Office—Office of the Immaculate Conception—Rosary—St. Liguori's Prayers for every day in the week.

Devotions to the Holy Angels; Devotions to the Saints, general and particular.

Devotions for particular seasons and circumstances—for the Pope—the Church—the Authorities—for the Conversion of those in Error—the Itinerary—Prayers for time of Pestilence—Universal Prayer, &c., &c.

Prayers for various states of life—for Children—the Married, the Single, &c.—Instructions on Matrimony and the Marriage Service—Churching of Women—Instruction and Order of Baptism, &c., &c.—Devotions for a happy death.

DEVOTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE SICK.

Morning and Evening Prayers—Instructions—Ejaculations—Order of the Visitation of the Sick—Prayers before and after Confession and Communion—Order of administering the Holy Viaticum—Instruction on Extreme Unction—Order of administering it—Last Blessing and Plenary Indulgence—Order of Commending the Departing Soul.

The Office of the Dead—the Burial Service for Adults and Infants—Prayers for the Faithful Departed.

Manner of receiving Profession from a Convert.

Litanies—of the Saints—of Faith, Hope, Charity, Penance and Thanksgiving, by Pope Pius VI.—of the Most Holy Trinity—Infant Jesus—Litany of the Passion—Cross—Blessed Sacrament—Sacred Heart of Jesus—Sacred Heart of Mary—Immaculate Conception—Holy Name of Mary—Our Lady of Prompt Succor—Holy Angels—Angel Guardian—St. Joseph—St. Mary Magdalen—St. Patrick—St. Bridget—St. Francis of Assisi—St. Ignatius—St. Francis Xavier—St. Aloysius—St. Stanislaus—St. Teresa—St. Francis de Sales—St. Jane de Chantal—St. Vincent de Paul—St. Alphonsus Liguori—Litany of Providence—of the Faithful Departed—of a Good Intention—of the Will of God—Golden Litany, &c., &c.

No prayer book in the language contains a greater number of Prayers, drawn from the works of Canonized Saints and Ascetical Writers, approved by the Church.

PRICE.	
American morocco, embossed 1 plate	$1 00
" " marbled edges, 1 plate	1 25
Arabesque " gilt edges, 1 plate	1 75
American " 5 plates	2 25
Imitation Turkey, gilt sides and edges, 5 plates	2 50
Turkey morocco	3 00
" " super extra, 14 plates	3 50
" " flexible, 14 plates	3 50
" " antique, bevelled, 14 plates	4 00
" " rim and clasp, embossed edges, 15 plates	5 00
" " Venetian style, 14 plates	5 50
Velvet, rim and clasps, 14 plates	7 50
" rim, clasps and corner	9 to 12 00
" rim, full ornaments	10 to 15 00
" rim and clasp with medallion, ivory or cameo, 14 plates	20 00
" full ivory or tortoise shell side, clasp	25 00

APPROBATION OF THE ORDINARY.

"St. John's Manual," having been duly examined, we hereby approve of its publication.

† JOHN, Archbishop of New York.

New York, Aug. 25, 1856.

ARCHBISHOP BLANC OF NEW ORLEANS.

"St. John's Manual" is, beyond all contradiction, the most complete collection of all that is the way of prayers and exercises of devotion, can best aid to follow profitably the public service of the Church in this country, and to nourish private piety and devotion. I shall be most happy if my commendation induce the Catholics of my diocese who speak English to obtain it.

Yours devotedly in Xt.,

† ANTH., Archbishop of New Orleans.

ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC.

It is an excellent book, and cannot fail to increase sentiments of devotion in those who have it in their possession. May it be circulated among the faithful.

† P. F., Archbishop of Quebec.

BISHOP TIMON OF BUFFALO.

A good manual of prayer is of great advantage to the Catholic public. Such, we think, is the "St. John's Manual," published by the Messrs. Dunigan & Brother, with the approbation of the Most Rev. Dr. Hughes. At the request of the publishers we cheerfully recommend it to the faithful.

† JOHN, Bishop of Buffalo.

Feast of the Immaculate Conception, Dec. 8, 1856.

BISHOP LOUGHLIN OF BROOKLYN.

We most cheerfully recommend the "St. John's Manual," approved by the Most Rev. Dr. Hughes.

† JOHN, Bishop of Brooklyn.

† ANDREW, Bishop of Little Rock.

Brooklyn, Dec. 10, 1856.

BISHOP McCLOSKEY OF ALBANY.

I fully approve of, and recommend the Prayer-Book entitled "St. John's Manual," and published by Dunigan & Brother.

† JOHN, Bishop of Albany.

BISHOP YOUNG OF ERIE.

Your "St. John's Manual" is certainly the most comprehensive and complete Prayer-Book that I have met with in the English language, while its various instructions and devotions seem admirably suited to guide and, I would hope, stimulate the piety of the faithful. Your enterprise, in bringing it out so neatly and so sumptuously, will, therefore, be a success entirely well deserved, on which I congratulate you.

† J. M. YOUNG, Bishop of Erie.

BISHOP BACON OF PORTLAND.

It is unnecessary to ask my approval of a Prayer-Book presented to the Catholic public with the approbation of our most venerated and Rev. Archbishop, I have, however, examined the work since the reception of a copy, and think it most appropriate to the use of the faithful. I offer you my congratulations on your enterprise and zeal, and pray that you may be ever successful and reap a rich harvest in return.

† DAVID W., Bishop of Portland.

BISHOP SPALDING OF LOUISVILLE.

Having examined the Prayer-Book, "The St. John's Manual," lately published by Dunigan & Brother, we take pleasure in uniting with the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York, in approving the same, and in recommending it to the faithful of our diocese.

† MARTIN JOHN SPALDING,

Bishop of Louisville.

BISHOP CONNOLLY OF ST. JOHN.

Your truly splendid "St. John's Manual" is quite equal, if not superior, to any thing of the kind I have seen in the old country, and must be, I am sure, all that could suit the taste of the fastidious at this side of the Atlantic.

† THOMAS L. CONNOLLY,

Bishop of St. John.

BISHOP HENNI OF MILWAUKEE.

Aside from its truly handsome mechanical execution, well worthy of your firm, "St. John's Manual" is a well-selected and complete compendium of devotion for a great portion of our people. May they profit by your noble endeavor, for such is the wish of

Yours, truly devoted,

† JOHN MARTIN, Bishop of Milwaukee.

Feb. 22, 1857.

BISHOP BOURGET OF MONTREAL.

Having examined a new Prayer Book, entitled "St. John's Manual, published by the house of Dunigan & Brother, New York, we approve it by these presents, and recommend it to the piety of the faithful.

† IG., Bishop of Montreal.

Montreal, Feb. 27, 1857.

BISHOP DEMERS OF VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

I am happy to avail myself of this opportunity to add my humble approbation to that already given the "St. John's Manual," by many Archbishops and Bishops of this country. * * * * Among the many works of piety offered to the Catholic community, I have no hesitation in saying that "St. John's Manual" deserves an eminent rank.

† MOD. DEMERS, Bishop of Vancouver's Island.

June, 1857.

BISHOP MILES OF NASHVILLE.

I highly approve of the "St. John's Manual," and recommend it to the Catholics of my Diocese, and all others of the United States.

† RICHARD PIUS MILES, Bishop of Nashville.

Nashville, March 4, 1857.

BISHOP MARTIN OF NATCHITOCHES.

I already knew this excellent book from the unanimous commendation of our Catholic papers, but I must acknowledge I had no correct idea of its high merit and value.

"St. John's Manual" is certainly, in every respect, superior to any Prayer Book ever published in this country, nor do I know of any one in Europe so complete in what is usual, and so rich in precious selections.

Receive my share of gratitude, as a Bishop, for your persevering endeavors to do honor himself useful to our Holy Church.

† AUG., Bishop of Natchitoches.

Nachitoches, March 3, 1857.

BISHOP LAROCQUE OF CYDONIA.

"St. John's Manual" having been carefully examined by his Grace, the Archbishop of New York, I cannot but have every confidence in its perfect orthodoxy. The approbation which you ask of me can refer only to its utility. In this respect, I do but simple justice in awarding my praise to the judicious and pious discernment with which the author has compiled the many prayers and instructions condensed in this collection. May "St. John's Manual" find its way to every family; it will meet every want, and satisfy every desire as a book of devotion.

† JOS., Bishop of Cydonia.

St. Hyacinthe, March 9, 1857.

BISHOP McGILL OF RICHMOND.

An examination of the table of contents, and the general plan of your new Prayer Book, the "St. John's Manual," satisfies me that it is a very useful and elegant book of devotion. It seems to be at once comprehensive and complete, containing valuable instructions concerning the sacraments and other matters of Christian practice, and offering most beautiful prayers and appropriate exercises for the different devotions and pious associations, which the Church approves as aids to a spiritual life.

† JOHN McGILL, Bishop of Richmond.

BISHOP BLANCHET OF NESQUALY.

The approbation of the Most Archbishop of New York is, doubtless, sufficient to attest the usefulness and value of "St. John's Manual." Yet I cannot withhold my humble approbation, which I willingly add to that of the illustrious prelate.

† AUGUSTINE M. AL., Bishop of Nesqualy.

Washington Territory, May 21, 1857.

BISHOP BARAGA OF SAUT SAINTE MARIE.

After a due examination of "St. John's Manual," published by Messrs. Ed. Dunigan & Brother, (James B. Kirker) New York, I find that it is the most complete and perfect Prayer Book that ever has come to my knowledge, not only in English, but also in several other languages. It is a new proof of the old assertion, that the Catholic community of the United States are under great obligations to Dunigan & Brother's old publishing establishment for the compilation and publication of useful Catholic works.

† FREDERIC BARAGA,

Bishop of Saut Sainte Marie.

June 1, 1857.

EDWARD DUNIGAN & BRO.,

No. 371 Broadway.

IN PRESS,

PATRONS OF ERIN;

OR,

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE LIVES OF ST. PATRICK AND BRIDGET!

BY

WM. G. TODD, D.D.

ED. DUNIGAN & BROTHER,

(JAS. B. KIRKER,) 371 Broadway, New York.

CARPETING.

CARPET AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE.

JOHN W. HEALY,

111 Bowery, near Grand street, New York,

Importer, Jobber, and Retailer of

CARPETING, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, CANTON and COCOA MATTING, DRUGGETS, &c. &c.

The stock contained in this establishment embraces every item appertaining to the CARPET TRADE, from the most expensive foreign fabric to the lowest price domestic article, and all goods sold are warranted as represented.

The Clergy, Churches, Convents and Charitable Institutions will be furnished at Manufacturers' prices.

Orders executed with punctuality and despatch, and goods Packed and Shipped free of charge.

JOHN W. HEALY,

j29 3m 111 Bowery, New York.

ARTHUR DONNELLY, 98 BOWERY, NEW YORK.

Importer and Manufacturer of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, MATTINGS, &c.

At wholesale and retail—for cash.

The clergy, charitable and public institutions, churches and nunneries furnished at wholesale prices.

Experienced upholsterers always on hand, to execute with neatness and despatch, all orders for churches, altars, or private dwellings, either in town or country.

The name of DONNELLY—so well and favorably known to the Catholic community of the United States—is a sufficient guarantee that customers will be dealt with in a fair, honorable, and upright manner.

ARTHUR DONNELLY,

j29 98 Bowery, New York.

BUSINESS CARDS.

POWER & DRADDY,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,

Nos. 193, 194, 195, East 33d street,

15f 1y NEW YORK.